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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,532 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
L. CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	20th Nov.
GWALIOR	4733	800	P. Harris	27th "
L. RYDAS ES.	2264	540	G. Scrivener	4th Dec.
M. PARRAMATTA	4749	900	W. D. Anderson	11th "
L. ANCONA	3128	60	R. G. Murray	18th "
NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	25th "
L. RAVENNA	3317	700	F. H. Seymour	1st Jan.
M. BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	8th "
L. MALWA	2959	540	G. W. Atkinson	15th "
ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	22nd "
L. MIRZAPORE	3687	600	R. Harvey	29th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Bookyard, Mazagon, at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1885.
CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	27th Nov.
GANGES	4186	800	W. B. Andrews	11th Dec.
NEPAUL	3888	600	T. J. Adderton	27th Dec.
THAMES	4151	800	W. A. Seaton	8th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 12, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

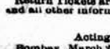
STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 520. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 350, (£ 35), Rs. 190, for First, second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 30, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will Sail from Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st Dec. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,00	850	1st Jan. 1886.
MANILLA	5,000	85	1st Feb. 1886.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Samson House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
s. s. ASIA	3500	480	J. Craig	20th Nov.

BOMBAY TO KARACHI.

s. s. BELGRAVIA .. 5000 500 J. C. Boothby .... 31st Nov.

KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL.

s. s. BELGRAVIA.. 5000 500 J. C. Boothby ....6th Dec.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* KARACHI.

s. s. ASSYRIA ..... 3550 480 J. Laird .....5th Dec.
s. s. ARMENIA ..... 3500 480 G. Read .....19th "

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL OR MARSEILLES DIRECT.

1885.
s. s. CALIFORNIA. 3550 480 W. S. Young ....9th Jan.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 14, 1885. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOTICE No. 4328.
WOODEN PADDLE STEAMER.
FOR SALE.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of H. M. I. M. St amer "MAY FREERE," will be received by the director of the Indian Marine at Bombay, up to noon of TUESDAY, the 1st December, 1885.

2. The vessel will be sold with engines, boilers, masts, sails, awnings, and spars, anchors and cables, boats and such other stores as may be on board, as she now lies in Bombay Harbour.

3. Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by a treasury receipt for a sum equal to 2½ per cent. of the amount offered, and the balance must be paid within 48 hours of acceptance of the tender and before delivery is taken. The tenders will be submitted to the Government of India for orders.

4. The vessel will be at the risk and charge of the purchaser from the date the acceptance of the tender by Government is communicated to him.

5. The following description of the vessel is believed to be correct, but any errors or misdescription shall not annul the sale nor shall any compensation be allowed on that account:—

Tonnage gross register	245
Tonnage net register	180
When built	In the year 1864
Where built	at Bombay
Extreme length (length between perpendiculars 118 feet.)	134 feet
Extreme breadth	19'-8"
Breadth over paddle boxes 35 feet 6 inches.)	
Draught of water when deep .. {	Forward 8'-3"
	Aft .... 8'-3"
Engines	Oscillating
Boilers	Two oval tubular
Horse Power .. { Nominal	100
Indicated	300
Speed full	10 Knots
Coal that can be stowed in Bunkers	40 tons
Coal that can be stowed elsewhere	25 tons

6. The vessel will be open for inspection on applying for an order to the Director of Indian Marine on and after the 5th of November, 1885.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. M. Boatyard, Bombay, 27th October, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATIS," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th November, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 16th November, at 11 a.m., (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th November, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th November, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRANS A D ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.

2 lb. tins Re. 1-8 each.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MARMALADE,

CAIRN'S HOME-MADE.

Very delicious flavour.
1 lb. tins, 9as., Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TASMANIAN JAMS.

STRAWBERRY JAM
RASPBERRY "
GOOSEBERRY "
PLUM "
GREENGAGE "
APRICOT "
} 1 lb. tins 6 annas per doz. Rs. 4-4

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP'S
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT
AND
PURIFYING SALINE

IS the best safeguard for the general health during change of seasons. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known.

Per bottle Re. 1-4; per doz. Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LADIES'
ELASTIC BELTS,

In a great variety of patterns and of every size.

BAYLEY'S LATEST PRIZE MEDAL BELT.
THE SWANBILL BELT.
ALL-SILK ELASTIC BELTS.
SILK ELASTIC AND WHALEBONE.
SILK ELASTIC LACING.
BELTS OF JEAN, COTTON, ELASTIC AND OTHER MATERIALS.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS,
Per packet of 1 dozen, Re. 1-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

A MOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.

It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.

Per bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

UNSOLICITED SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE.

"The flea season has commenced in earnest, and I find your *Caucasian Insect Powder* the only that makes life worth living for man and beast. ——'s powder (a well-known English patent) cannot be mentioned in the same week with yours. As an experiment I caught half-a-dozen full-grown, well-fed fleas, and shut them up for a few hours in a tin of ——'s powder. They were stupified, but by no means killed. *With yours it is a case of sudden death.*

(Signed) C. F. G. L.

Tins—12 as., Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

THE Company's reputation is so widely and well known that comment is unnecessary; suffice it to note that after prolonged and careful attention, the Management, in conjunction with their Agencies in the Continental Wine Districts, have succeeded in perfecting arrangements which enable them to offer an extent of selection of quality and price superior to any presented in India.

SHERRIES.

Imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xerez, unequalled at the Price.

	Cash Prices. Rs. A.
AMONTILLADO, Old and Choice ...Per Doz.	36 0
MANZANILLA, Dry, Pure, and Delicate	" 28 0
GOLDEN, Rich Dessert Wine	" 28 0
OLD DRY, Soft and Well-matured	" 28 0
VINO de PASTO, Good Dinner Wine	" 25 0
SUPERIOR FINO, a Natural Wine	" 25 0
PALE, Light Dinner Wine	" 22 0
EXTRA DRY PALE, Light Unblended	" 20 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pure Light Wine	" 16 0

PORTS.

The produce of the Upper Douro, excellent for Invalids and those suffering from the effects of the climate.

	Quarts. Rs. A.	Pints. Rs. A.
SUPERIOR OLD, our well-known Invalid's Port, tawny, fine bouquet...Per doz.	33 0	18 0
FINE OLD, good body and flavour "	26 0	13 8
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity "	18 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

We would draw special attention to F. Giesler's "for India" brand, the best Wine of its class imported into India.

	Quarts. Rs. A.	Pints. Rs. A.
F. GIESLER & Co's "for India" brand ...Per doz.	50 0	26 8
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s, finest dry "	50 0	26 8
PERRIER JOUET, reserve cuvée "	55 0	29 0
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE "	55 0	29 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING Saumur "	27 0	15 0

SAUTERNES.

Agreeable Dinner Wine, soft, delicate, and refreshing.

	Bottles. Rs. A.	½-bots. Rs. A.
HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine ...Per doz.	30 0	16 0
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour "	21 0	12 0
BARSAC, light table wine "	17 0	9 8

MADEIRA.

	Rs. A.
A Fine OLD "LONDON PARTICULAR" BRAND, its flavour and aroma being fully developed ...Per doz.	30 0

FOREIGN LIQUEURS.

	Bottles. Rs. A.	½ bots. Rs. A.
BENEDICTINE ...Per bot.	5 8	3 0
CHARTREUSE, from the Monastery, Green "	7 0	3 12
Ditto. Ditto Yellow "	5 8	3 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Morella (Treacher's) "	2 12	1 8
CREME DE CACAO "	3 4	...
CREME DE NOYEAU (Best) "	3 0	1 12
CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White "	4 0	2 4
KUMMEL "	3 0	...
MARASCHINO DI ZARA (the finest) "	3 12	2 0

BITTERS, &c.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
ANGOSTURA BITTERS ...Per doz.	...	22 0
ORANGE BITTERS "	22 0	12 8
BRANDY BITTERS, Treacher and Co's "	½ pints 12 0	
POMALO ORANGE BITTERS, Treacher & Co's "		
WINE BITTERS, Treacher & Co's		
GINGER BRANDY "	23 0	...
ORANGE BRANDY "	30 0	...
GINGER WINE "	15 0	..
MILK PUNCH, Treacher & Co.'s "	24 0	...
VERMOUTH, FRENCH "	15 0	...
VERMOUTH, ITALIAN "	16 0	...

BURGUNDIES.

These Wines are of excellent quality and thoroughly pure; they drink softer and are fuller bodied than Claret.

	Bottles. Rs. A.	½-bots. Rs. A.
CHAMBERTIN ...Per doz.	30 0	16 8
POMMARD "	21 0	11 8
MACON "	23 0	12 8
BEAUNE "	18 0	10 0
CHABLIS "	17 0	9 8
RICH SPARKLING RED "	30 0	20 0

CLARETS.

Direct from our reserve stock at Bordeaux, of excellent quality and exceptionally good value.

	Cash Prices. Bottles. Rs. A.	½ bots. Rs. A.
St. JULIEN MEDOC, Cup or Breakfast Wine ...Per doz.	10 0	6 0
BORDEAUX, Cup or Breakfast Wine "	10 0	6 0
PETIT MEDOC, do. do. "	13 0	7 8
SUPERIOR MEDOC, good dinner wine "	16 0	9 8
CHATEAU LA GRANGE, do. "	21 0	11 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE, superior after-dinner Wine "	26 0	14 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX, do. "	32 0	17 0

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

From our own Agency at Coblentz. They have delicate flavour and good bouquet.

	Bottles. Rs. A.	½ bots. Rs. A.
JOHANNISBERG ...Per doz.	42 0	23 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH "	33 0	17 8
NIERSTEIN "	27 0	14 8
HOCHHEIM "	24 0	13 0
STEINWEIN (GLASSJUGS)... "	24 0	...
GEISENHEIM "	20 0	11 0
LAUBENHEIM "	17 0	9 8

SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK ...Per doz.	35 0 19 0
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN "	42 0 23 0
FINE SPARKLING MOSELLE "	30 0 16 0
SUPERIOR do. do. "	34 0 19 8
FINEST NONPAREIL "	41 0 22 8

HUNGARIAN WINES.

Our brands are well known and in good demand.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
CARLOWITZ, FINE OLD ...Per doz.	21 8	12 0
Ditto "	17 0	9 8

MARSALA.

	Rs. A.
A good "VIRGIN" WINE, of agreeable Sherry character ...Per doz.	16 0

BRANDIES.

We would draw special attention to *our own brands of these* which *are the finest in the market*, and are priced according to age.

	Rs. A.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use. 15 years old ...Per doz.	54 0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy" "	33 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit "	30 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy "	26 0
* HENNESSY'S one star "	30 0
** Do. two stars "	34 0
*** Do. three stars "	38 0
MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf "	28 0
EXSHAW'S No. 1 "	38 0
Do No. 2 "	25 0

JAMAICA RUM.

	Rs. A.
TREACHER'S FINEST OLD JAMAICA per doz.	22 8

Our Brand is very old and very fine.

WHISKIES.

We have every confidence in recommending these brands.

	Quarts. Rs. A.
TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a special blend of Scotch Whisky per doz.	22 8
TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" "	22 8
CRABBIE'S SCOTCH "	21 0
KINAHAN'S "LL" IRISH "	21 0

HOLLANDS AND GINS.

We guarantee our own bottling of these Spirits as being specially pure and of the highest quality.

	Quarts. Rs. A.
TREACHER'S "SUPERIOR OLD HOLLANDS," in ordinary wine bottles ...per doz.	16 0
DEKUYPER'S HOLLANDS GENEVA, in cases containing 15 large flasks ...per case	27 0
TREACHER'S DRY UNSWEETENED GIN ...per doz.	18 0
TREACHER'S LONDON OLD TOM "	16 0
TREACHER'S PLYMOUTH GIN "	18 0
SWAINE AND BOORD'S OLD TOM "	16 0
BOOTH'S do. "	18 0

CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT.—2 annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGAN; Five Octaves, Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Patent Resonant Case, Panelled Front and Sides, best finish Walnut	Rs.	150.
Ditto in Upright Resonant Case, Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, 12 Stops (New Model)	"	180
Ditto in Gothic Case, with 12 Stops and 2 Swells (a very Powerful Instrument), New Model	"	600
Ditto New Model with Rack for holding Music and Carved Top, 11 Stops, including Sub-bass and Octave Couplers and 2 Swells	"	650
AMERICAN ORGAN BY ESTEY.		
With 2 Sets of Reeds, 4 Stops and 2 Swells, 4 Octaves (Compact Travelling Instrument)	"	300
AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.		
Very Handsome, 9 Stops and 2 Swells	"	400
Ditto 13 Stops and 2 Swells	"	650
Ditto 9 Stops and 2 Swells, with Box for Holding Music, and Beautifully Carved Top	"	450
THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN.		
Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes (the Cheapest Instrument made)	"	120

HARMONIUMS.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	" 100
Solid Oak, 5 Octaves	" 120
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves	" 160
Oak or Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator	" 180
CHURCH HARMONIUM, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles, 5 Rows of Vibrators with 18 Stops. Specially made to withstand the Indian Climate	" 800
CHURCH HARMONIUM Solid Oak Case, all the corners bound with Brass Clamps (specially made to withstand the Indian Climate), 14 Stops and full Organ Knee Swell	" 850
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves with 8 Stops	" 300
In Handsome Rosewood Case, with 7 Stops	" 300
In Oak Case, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator	" 350
Ebonized Case and ornamented with Gold Lines, &c., 8 Stops, Wind Indicator	" 450
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, with Music Box on the Top	" 130
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, 8 Stops	" 300

Catalogues Free on Application.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LADIES' HATS & HELMETS.

"EXTRA LIGHT."

"LATEST STYLES."
All New Goods.

	Rs. a.
Drab Alpine Terai (the latest Shape)	15 0
Dark Blue Felt, round Crown, very light, quilted Forehead Pad	10 8
Fine Drab Felt Terai Hats, quilted Pads.	18 0
A Large Choice of Pugries ...Rs. 2-8 to	5 0
White Cork Helmets, very Light	10 8
Drab Felt, Extra Fine Quality, Rs. 14 and	16 0
Super Drab Felt, Pith Bodies, Light and Stylish, London made	14 0
Silk Handkerchiefs for Trimming above.	4 0

NOVELTIES.

THE PAPER-WEIGHT TIMEPIECE.

THIS very portable TIMEPIECE is so constructed that it can be used as a Paper-weight, is a most useful and handsome appendage to an Office-table or Library. It goes in any position with unvarying regularity and is enclosed in a neat morocco case. The winding is acted upon by a permanently fixed key. Self registers dates. Supplied in a neat morocco case complete.

Rs. 35.

THE ROULETTE WATCH.

This Watch is encased in strong Nickel Silver and, besides being an accurate Time-keeper, has on the reverse a Roulette Dial which can be acted upon by a spring. Keyless. Complete in case with 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 30.

THE RACE-GAME WATCH.

This Watch is encased in strong Nickel Silver and, besides being an accurate Time-keeper, has on the reverse a Dial with the "Horse-Race Game," which can be acted on by a visible spring. Keyless. Complete in case with 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 30.

THE "POPULAR" WATCH

In strong Nickel Case, Keyless, Sunk Winding Button, has the same appearance as one of our 'Original Keyless Lever Campaign Watches."

Rs. 15.

NOTE.—Repairs of Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Jewellery, &c., &c., most efficiently executed by trained workmen.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING GOLD & SILVER SMITHS,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SHERRIES.

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10 per cent. for cash			Credit. per case.
16	4	Pale medium dry	18 0
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Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16.
R. PLANQUETTE'S COMIC OPERA
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FULL ORCHESTRA UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF MR. GEORGE WILSON.
To make the Season a thorough success the Management have reduced the prices of admission to the Stalls to Rs. 3.

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Boxes ..... Rs. 12 | Second Seats ..... Rs. 2
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Box plan now open at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m., commence at 9 p.m.
In active Preparation on a Scale never before attempted in India
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WANTED

FOR THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS a VETERINARY SURGEON, or one having a practical knowledge of Veterinary Science. Salary Rs. 300 per month. Apply to

K. M. SHROFF.
Secretary and Treasurer,
The Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

TO CAPITALISTS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEVERAL EXCELLENT BUILDING SITES at the healthy sea-side resort of DUMAS are for SALE on 99 years' lease. Tenders will be received for the same by the Assistant Agent in charge Sachin State, Surat, up o the 30th proximo. Full right is reserved to reject any or all tenders For mo of tender and conditions of sale may be obtained by post from the Assistant Agent or on application to the Huzur Deputy Collector's Office at Surat, where also a plan of the estate may be seen.
Surat, November 12th, 1885.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
MADRAS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Noon of MONDAY, the 18th January, 1886, for the supply, during the official year 1887-88, of certain articles hitherto obtained from England but now required of local manufacture or indigenous origin.
Tenders will only be received on printed forms obtainable, on application at the Clothing Agency, where a list of the several articles required with their present Government Rates may also be had.
For further particulars, *Vide Fort St. George Gazette* of 4th November, 1885, Part II, Pages 1457 to 1459.

A. T. SEARLE, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing,
Army Clothing Department, Madras, 5th November, 1885.

JUST UNPACKED,
VALENTINE'S
MEAT JUICE
Per pot, Rs. 3-4.

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FRESH ARRIVALS.

BRAND & Co.'s
ESSENCE OF BEEF .....Rs. 1 4 and Rs. 2 8
ESSENCE OF MUTTON..... 1 8 and 2 12
ESSENCE OF CHICKEN..... 3 8

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EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

PREPARED under a new process from the flesh and bones of the Domestic Fowls, highly nutritious and sustaining, and an essential article for Invalids suffering from weakness and exhaustion.
Please ask for Madon's Extract of Chicken only.
Per Pot, Re. 1-8.

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INSTANTANEOUS
MAGIC
HAIR DYE,
QUICK IN ACTION, FREE FROM SMELL, PLEASANT TO APPLY, AND PERMANENT IN USE.
Per Case, Re. 1-8.

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ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID UP.....£ 300,000
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POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.
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MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE,"
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. tin—Re. 1-12

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VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

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Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.
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NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S-EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
As. 14 per ½ lb. tin.

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Attention is respectfully invited to this latest specialité,
A Marvel of Cheapness.
Rs. 2 per 1lb. tin.

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SYRIAN LATAKIA
RICH AND AROMATIQUE,
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"RICHMOND GEM"
TOBACCO
(Curly Cut)
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EXQUISITELY FRESH AND SWEET.
Rs. 2-4 per ½lb. Tin.

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MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSTAL NOTICE.

CORRESPONDENCE INTENDED for MEMBERS of the ARMY and OTHERS who have proceeded with the BURMAH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE should be addressed—

"A. B.
Such and such Regiment or Department,
Field Force,
BURMAH."

without the addition of any Post Town.

G. J. HYNES.
Asst. Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Calcutta, 12th November, 1885.

SIMLA FINE ARTS SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION 1886.

OWING to an unavoidable delay in the publication of the Society's prospectus for 1885, an impression prevailed that the Annual Exhibition would not take place. To prevent such misconception, the Society begs to announce that their nineteenth Annual Exhibition will be held at Simla in September 1886.
The following Prizes will be awarded :—
(I) His EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S PRIZE.—For an original picture in either Oils or Water colours.
(II) His HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.—For an original picture, in either Oils or Water colours, the painter of which wins no other prize at this Exhibition.
(III) His EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S First Prize.—(Open to Commissioned Officers only) For an original picture, in either Oils or Water colours.
(IV) His EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S Second Prize.—(Open to Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers only.) For an original picture in any style.
(V) THE HONOURABLE T. E. HOPE'S PRIZE.—For a series of not less than four original Water-colour sketches from nature.
(VI) THE HONOURABLE W. W. HUNTER'S PRIZE.—For the best original picture in Oils or Water colours, by a Lady Amateur.
(VII) PRIZE OF Rs. 50 GIVEN BY SARDAR PARTAB SINGH, OF PATIALA.—For the best design by a native artist of the Punjab, for coloured Surface Decoration in an Oriental style, such as a Carpet, Wall Hangings, or Painted Wall Decoration.
(VIII) THE SOCIETY'S FIRST PRIZE.—For an original Oil Painting.
(IX) THE SOCIETY'S SECOND PRIZE.—For an original Figure subject.
(X) THE SOCIETY'S THIRD PRIZE.—For an original Fruit or Flower subject.
(XI) THE SOCIETY'S FOURTH PRIZE.—For an original picture in either Oils or Water colours, by a nat ve artist.
(XII) THE SOCIETY'S FIFTH PRIZE.—For the best design by a native artist for Coloured Surface Decoration in an Oriental style.
The Prizes, with the exception of those offered to natives of the country, are only open to amateurs; who must be residents in Ind a.
The Exhibition will be open to Fine Art and Decorative Work of all kinds.
Prizes cannot be awarded to copies; nor can the Society undertake to pay the cost of returning them to their senders, as in the case of original works.
The Society will be glad to receive for Exhibition pictures by professional artists.
For further information, apply to Honorary Secretary.

H. E. S. ABBOTT, Capt., R.E.,
Simla, 1st Nov. 1885. Honorary Secretary.

PERFUMERY,
PERFUMERY,
From ATKINSON, Re. 1, 1-12, and Rs. 3.
LUBIN, Rs. 2.
PISSE and LUBIN, Rs. 1-8.
SMYTH and NEPHEW, Rs. 2-8.
LUNDBORG, Rs. 2-8.

Jockey Club.	Kiss-me-sweetly.
Suez Canal.	Opoponax.
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Ess. Bouquet.	Damask Rose.
Violette.	Roses.
Jessamine.	Tubereuse.
Honey Suckle.	D'Heliotrope.
Queen's Favourite.	Provence Rose.
Forget-me-not.	Prince of Wales's Bouquet
Blush Rose.	White Rose.
Frangipanni.	Lily of the Valley.
Kiss-me-quick.	New Mown Hay.
Ling Aloe.	Ylang Ylang.

Gosnell's A. 1. Bouquet, Re. 1, 1-12, and Rs. 3.
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet, Re. 1-12.

Rigaud's Essence de Melati, Re. 1-8.
Do. Au Champaca de Lahore, Re. 1-8.

Rimmel's Lavender Water, Ans 10 and Re. 1.
Do. Ambree Lavender, Re. 2.
Do. Best Treble Distilled Lavender Water, Re. 3.
Do. Millefleur Lavender Water, Re. 1-8.
Do. Toilet Vinegar, Ans. 8 and Re. 1.

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Thurber's Original Florida Water (Fountain of Youth), Ans. 8 and 14.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
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NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
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Apollo Street, Bombay.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions to warrant buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the space of a single Re. 15, double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical Smith Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS,
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STUDIO OPEN DAILY.
FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' team-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,
AT MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS.
THALLINUM SULPHORICUM.
Do. TORTORICUM.
in 1 oz. tins at Rs. 50 per lb.
SURGEON-MAJOR A. N. HOJEL,
Physician in charge, European General Hospital.
Reports as follows :—
Bombay, 7th November, 1885.
MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS
DEAR SIRS,—I have used the samples of Thallin you sent me with the greatest success both in hospital and private practice. It is the most powerful and certain temperature reducing agent I am acquainted with. I have never known it fail; and in my hands it has in many instances rapidly reduced the temperature of febrile patients when other powerful diaphoretics and antipyretics, (including Kairin and Antipyrin) have failed.
Please send me a half a pound of the the Sulphate and a like quantity of the Tortrate for use in this hospital.
I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
A. N. HOJEL, Surgeon-Major,
Physician in charge, European General Hospital.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHA HALOCHUND JAGOOSHA, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of SHA GHELABHAI MOOLCHUND, has contracted TO SELL the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. Mansukhlal M. Munshi, at his office in Meadow-street, No. 26, within 14 days hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 13th day of November, 1885.
All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 708½ square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 461, New No. 2,433, Old Survey No. 80, and New Survey No. 487, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 4,126, 4,132 to 4,136, street Nos. 3 and 4 to 6, all which premises are situate at or on the north side of Khunderao Wadi-street, in the sub-district of Fort, in Bombay, and bounded on the east and south by the said Khunderao Wadi-street, and on the west by the property of Withaldas Narotumdas, and on the north by the property of Tapidas Vurjdas, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Sha Halochund Jugoosha and others.
MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Clrill Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Honble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

SWISS CIGARS.—VEVEY LONGS, VEVEY COURTS, GRANDSON A, GRANDSON COURTS. Fresh parcel just to hand.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

LOST, CURRENCY NOTES numbering R-13 42853 for Rs. 1,000 and P-86 10885 for Rs. 500. The public is cautioned against dealing with the same.—KALLYDAS PREMJEE.

FOR SALE, German Lager Beer: Hansa (White Elephant Brand) Rs. 4-8; Culmbacher Rs. 5; per dozen quarts in cases of 4 dozen. Apply to Toussant Boutillier, 22, Church-gate-street.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Just received a nice Assortment of Teapots, Cruet Frames, Biscuit Boxes, Spoons and Forks. Prices exceptionally Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS!! FLOWERS!!!—An entirely new and choicest assortment, just to hand, for Christmas Early inspection solicited. Prices from as, 2.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!—Just received. Hundreds of disappointed customers, come soon as they are cheap and nice, mostly black satin, with lining. —SHROFF BROTHERS.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco cover with brass and revolving screw, very strong: small Rs. 7, large Rs. 10. Cheapest offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SCRAP ALBUMS, annas 5 each. Scrap Pictures, from 1 pice each. Xmas Cards, from 1 pice. Photo Frames, from annas 2. All very pretty designs.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

OH, MISTRESS, during the time of Picnic ORDER ICES from VIENNA ICE-CREAM SALOON, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, some beautiful PLEASURE BOATS, ranges from 14 to 15 feet long. Apply at the MONEY EXCHANGE, Apollo Bunder.

XMAS CARDS, INDIAN XMAS CARDS, BIRTHDAY CARDS in great variety, from anna 1 to Rs. 5.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & CO., 33, Meadow-street.

DRESSES.—Dresses made to order. General satisfaction expressed by patrons for style and finish of work. MRS. COULSON, Carnac-road.

CONFISERIE DE PARIS.
Ices, Confectionery, Pastry, &c.
W. J. ESSAI, Forbes-street.

AUSTRALIAN OATS. American Extra Toast Biscuits and Australian Wines.
W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

ALLAHABAD, ENGLISH and FRENCH CONFECTIONARY, Ices, Neopolitains, Ice Puddings, Bon Bons, &c. W. J. ESSAI, Bombay.

DAILY BAZAAR PURVEYING, up-country orders for Pomfrets, Oysters, Fruits, Vegetables, Bread, &c., promptly attended to—W. J. ESSAI.

MRS. COUNSELL has a good stock of XMAS CARDS, at very low prices. Opposite General Post Office.

JOHN: Mary Dear,—Whence could we get nice Xmas Cards? Mary: I went to STEWARD & Co., 2 Church-gate-street, for crewel silks and found their selection the best and the cheapest.

MALTA GRAPES, a fresh stock just to hand, per s.s. Mirzapore. Price, ans. 12 per Bombay Seer. VITTHOBA, KAMBHAI & Co., Nos. 69 & 70, Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEURODYNE, an infallible remedy for nervous exhaustion, loss of power, bad memory, liver complaints, &c., at Rs. 2 per bottle, sold by COLLETT and Co., Limited, 40 Meadow-street, Fort.

TO LET, from 1st December, 4th floor, 103 Frere-road, at present occupied by Mr. T. DREWET. Apply on the premises.

TOM SAYERS GRAND BOHEMIAN BAND at TEMPLE BAR, TO-NIGHT, at 9. Admission to Gallery, Re. 1.

A DELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, annas 8; postage free.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE, IN CUT:—Cooked Ham, Ham Sandwiches, &c. Hot Tiffins Wines and Spirits.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvee Champagne, Magnums Rs. 114; Quarts Rs. 57 and Pints Rs. 30-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

CEYLON TEA.—Rangalla Estate. Sample Tins of 6lbs. can be obtained from the Wholesale Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay. Rs. 7-8 per tin.

WANTED, by a single gentleman about 1st December a light and airy bed and bath room, with board in the Fort. State terms. X. Y. Z., *Bombay Gazette*.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 96 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 5 perdoz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—Gladstone Bags, Deck Chairs Portmanteaus, Overland Trunks. Most moderately priced. JOHN MAHOMED and Co., 16, Meadow-street, Fort.

A CHURCH of England widow lady, European, middle-aged, desires an engagement as matron in a school or hospital. Address A. B., care of Rev. H. De St. Dalmas, Poona.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—An elegant remedy for bowel complaint, a remedy for chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—FERNANDES & CO, Chemists, &c., Bombay.

£6 466 527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

WANTED a light cool bed and bath room in the Fort by a single gentleman, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished. State terms. Address M. D., this paper.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Queen's Letters Patent and other documents relating to the same. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 1 anna.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in at materials. Large consignments just to hand Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings; for two, Rs. 18 and Rs. 15 each; for one, Rs. 10 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BEST, cheapest House in Bombay for Gold, Silver Jewellery, Phulkaris, Persian Carpets, Indian shawls Bukhara stone, Necklace (a New Novelty.)—Herjimul & Co., Rampart-row, Bombay.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Int'l. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz; 6 doz. pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ATTENTION! SELLING OFF! Zephyrs, Cambrics, & Pompadours, strong and fast possible colour, latest style for ladies' dresses; at 4 annas per yard, net cash or V. P. Samples free on application. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co.

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS made to order, guaranteed fit, Rs. 18 Trousers do do. Rs. 7. Check washing suits Rs. 6. The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade, Church-gate-street and Carnac-road, Bombay; East-street, Poona.

WANTED, a MANAGER for the Bombay Saw Mills Co. No one need apply who has not had practical experience in using Timber. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be addressed to EWART, LATHAM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Bombay.

SOUPS—Chicken, Julienne, Mock Turtle Gravy, Ox Tail, Vegetable, Mulligatawny, Green Peas, Giblet, Soup and Bouilli.—PEARSE, Apollo-street

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1, Postage half anna.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " domettes.
5 cases prints.
7 " white mulls.
10 " each 4 dozen Baron Liebig's condensed milk.
25 " extra superior Lager beer.
12 green iron bedsteads 6½ by 5 feet.
1 new dinner service.
2 cases each four dozen fresh lobsters.
100 cases Yorkshire relish.
25 casks disinfecting powder.
1 large cabinet organnette with spare barrels.
50 dozen white handkerchevies 22 by 22.
On account and at the risk of Mr. N. Griffiths—
1 gold open faced watch and chain.
By order of the Administrator General the effects of the late Mr. T. Todd consisting of chest of drawers, camp table, easy chair, wearing apparel, chairs, provision and sundry articles.
By order of Mooljibhoy Purshotum and on account and at the risk of Shamjee Ramjee.
14 bales grey dhoties.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built light dog-cart.
1 light buggy.
1 strong landau.
1 strong office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Bhugwandass Bhagla—
Ex s. s. Colaba.
100 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak scantlings of various sizes.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross-road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, kerosine oil, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of C. A. GRAVES, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view three days before sale.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Cowasjee Patel-street, Fort, at the back of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome circular fronted miniature brougham, a strong flea-bitten grey Arab horse, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flowervases, first-rate oleographs, handsome kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of the Revd. A. B. WATSON.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS
CONSIGNED TO MESSRS. LATHAM & CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
FOR ABSOLUTE SALE.
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
BY
BERNARD QUARITCH, BOOKSELLER, LONDON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms WITHOUT RESERVE in the first week of December next—
The above consignment of books, which can be seen, and catalogues obtained on application at the rooms of the Auctioneers or to Messrs. LATHAM & Co.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 16th November, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of building materials at Tamarind-lane, next to the Bombay Hotel.
TO-MORROW, TUE DAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—
A lot of building materials consisting of doors, pannel and venetian doors, and windows, stones, bricks, &c., &c.
The above is now on view.

NOTICE.
THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY.
The sale of the above company's property at Worlee is postponed until the 18th December next.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Laudy End, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plate ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square piano, by Kappe, a handsome mahogany full size slate billiard table, with lamps, cues, &c., complete, by Thurston, handsome large pier glasses in gilt frame, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, an English-built four-seated open carriage, by Cattaridge, London, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of J. FACHIRI, Esqr.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 37, Madhe Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square piano, by Broadwood and Sons, a handsome large size fish aquarium with gold fish, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, first-rate oleographs in gilt frames, handsome Hinks's Duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English-built large four-seated open carriage by "Harrison," sets of single harness, &c., the property of W. G. COOKE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Vellard, West Point, Veleso, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware handsome 12 lights hanging chandeliers by Nash, double light wall shades, a handsome oakwood full-sized slate billiard table by J. Bennett and Co, with balls, cues, lamps, &c. complete, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs in rich gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, rich Persian and velvet carpets, &c. &c, the property of Hon. M. MELVILL, changing his residence.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of a large Bungalow situated at Mahableshwar and known as the "General Barr's House."
On MONDAY, the 7th December next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room.
The pucca-built bungalow known as the "General Barr's House" situated at Mahableshwar, containing by admeasurement 7 acres and 5 goontas. It has one drawing and one dining room, 4 bed rooms and bath room and 4 dressing rooms with outhouses.
The bungalow commands a very beautiful view of the hill. It has fresh water spring in the compound and has been newly repaired and chuppered last season.
For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures in gilt frame, rich brussels and velvet carpets, a handsome strong English built landau by "Nobs," a handsome strong fast-trotting grey Australian horse, set of single harness &c. the property of Lieut.-Col. J. B. SPARKS.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 16th November, 1885.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the DRAINAGE of the Officers' Quarters, &c., in the Marine Lines, Bombay, into the newly constructed Municipal pipe sewer.
2. Specification and Conditions of Contract can be seen, and forms of Tenders and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during office hours.
3. Tenders which should be sealed will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on the 16th November, 1885, when they will be opened.
4. The amount of earnest money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 350, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.
5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.
6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt.-Col., R. E.
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, 4th November, 1885.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. Branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ATTENTION is invited to the advertisement in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the Commissary of Ordnance in Charge Arsenal, Madras, for the SUPPLY OF TENTS of the Ordnance Establishments at Madras, Rangoon and Bellary.

F. J. MORTIMER, Lieutenant-Colonel, R. A.,
Commissary of Ordnance in Charge.

WANTED, a furnished BUNGALOW, either on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, Breach Candy or Colaba for six or eight months with immediate possession. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Sauge Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reeds and Heads, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN and his WIFE, of the highest respectability, residing in a large well-appointed house, within easy distance of the city and west end of London, are willing to receive, and educate at one of the best public schools, and care for as members of their own family, one or two young native gentlemen.—Terms £200 per annum. The highest London and Bombay references to be exchanged.—Address Mrs. M. A. B., 46, Highbury Park, London N., England.

NOTICE.
SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

ABOUT ten thousand maunds of COSTUS ROOT KOTE LUKREE are to be SOLD to the highest bidder at the undersigned's Office on 25th December, 1885.
Intending Purchasers are requested to be present at the undersigned's Office on the above date or to send their rates in sealed covers before 25th December, 1885.
For other particulars apply to the un signed.

DEWAN LUKHPAT RAY,
Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir, &c.
Dated Jummoo, the 1st November, 1885.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at Cocanada, on SATURDAY, the 28th November, 1885, in lot or lots as may be determined hereafter the good-will, premises, implements, furniture, &c.,
of the firm of
ROBERTS & Co.,
Cigar Manufacturers, Cocanada,
(Established 1865)
as a going concern.
For particulars apply to
A. MACNAB,
Administrator to the Estate of the late John Paterson,
Sole Proprietor, Cocanada.

STANDARD SPIRITS.

"FERRINTOSH" WHISKY
IS a noted blend of old Scotch Whisky, and without an equal.
Per dozen Rs. 22-8.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 7th December, 1885, for the LOADING, UNLOADING and STACKING of COAL and MATERIAL, including Shunting and Marshalling of wagons at the Ajmere, Delhi, Sabarmati, and Khandwa Depôts.
Forms of Tender and conditions of Contract can be had from the Store-keeper's Office, Ajmere Depôt, A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany this Tender.
Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 2nd November, 1885.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILW

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, English Opera Bouffe Company, 9 p.m.
Evening Party to the Hon. Lionel Tennyson at Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's, Girgaum.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th :—Olympia (s), from Aden ; Calder (s), Busch ; and Clan Munrol (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 14th :—Sumatra (s), for China &c. ; Mirzapore (s), China &c. ; Merton Hall (s), Liverpool.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Kurrachee direct per extra s.s. Satara will be closed at the General Post Office as 3 p.m. to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Belgravia and Olympia entered, and the s.s. Merton Hall and Sunatra left, this dock on Saturday.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic for the week ending the 31st ult. was 1,55,520 maunds.

HONOUR TO MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.—It is stated that the Gyan Utejak Mandali, i.e., Society for the Encouragement of Music intend to give a dinner and a music party in honour of their president, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, on his elevation to a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council.

THEFT.—Two noted characters named Wulubdas Sewjee and Dossa Khemjee were on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing three diamond rings belonging to Gajanun Narayen, residing at Moorbhai. The prisoners, on admitting previous convictions, were each sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

PRESENTATION TO A RAILWAY OFFICIAL.—The guards and staff employed by the G. I. P. Railway Company have presented a handsome and valuable silver watch and chain as a mark of their esteem to Mr. Woodman, their superintendent at Warlbunder, on the occasion of his leaving to take up a new appointment. Mr. Woodman has served many years in the company, and leaves to take up the assistant master-ship of the Prince's Dock, under Captain Russell.

GAIETY THEATRE.—The English Opera Bouffe Company announce the performance of "Les Cloches de Corneville" to-night. With the adventitious aid of a good orchestra and artists of talent and versatility, the opera, which is the most tuneful of the comic series, should be worth seeing. The energetic manager, Mr. W. Salinger, has spared no pains in placing it on the stage, and the piece will have a run of two nights only. For Friday the management announce another change of programme.

FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday evening at about 5 o'clock in a chawl at Cannasteepoora 1st Lane belonging to Sitaram Purusaee. Not much damage was done, as the outbreak having been discovered in time, prompt measures were taken, and the flames were put out by the police without the aid of the fire-engines.—Another fire broke out yesterday afternoon in a stable at the residence of Mr. Dadabhai Framjee at Girgaum. It was also extinguished before any serious damage was done.

THE MURDER OF A BOY FOR HIS ORNAMENTS.—The adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Tribhowan Damodhur, the boy whose body was found on the morning of Friday, the 6th inst., at the Cooverjee Wadia Bridge strangled to death, was concluded on Saturday. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned the following verdict unanimously :—"That the death of Tribhowan Damodhur was caused by his having been strangled with a dhotur by Cooverjee Ludha, under such circumstances that the act of Cooverjee Ludha was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

A GUJERATEE EVENING PAPER.—A Gujerates newspaper with the name of the *Ripon Reporter*, which was published weekly, appears from this month as a daily evening journal. In 1860-61 a similar newspaper in English, with the name of the *Evening Courier*, was got up in Bombay by a number of compositors who left the service of the *Telegraph and Courier* newspaper. It was well conducted by Mr. J. Ricketts, and afterwards by Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer Kanmasata, as editor, but the venture failed after a few months.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—An extensive *marquée* has been erected in the Oval opposite the Rajaral Tower for the accommodation of candidates for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, which commences to-day. In former years, for want of sufficient accommodation in one place, the candidates were examined in divisions, which were accommodated in the Town Hall, the University Hall, the University Library, etc. This year's arrangement is a decided improvement upon the former one.

THE BHATTIA MILLIONAIRE.—Much sympathy is felt in the Hindoo community with Mr. Kessowjee Jadowjee, the Bhattia millionaire, at the death of his only son Lulladhur Kessowjee. The young man, who by good conduct would have inherited a large fortune, was a prodigal son, and was repudiated by his father, who refused to pay his debts. Lulladhur was afterwards put in jail by his creditors, and had latterly applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Act. At a sitting of the Insolvency Court a few days ago, he was granted an interim order on the ground that his mind was not in a sound condition.

SOCIAL REFORM IN THE KAPOLE BANIA CASTE.—The letters of Mr. Gokuldas Jagadhunas, urging reform in the customs and usages of the division of the Kapole Bania caste of which Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjivandas is the head, were considered at a meeting of the caste held at "Madhava Baug" last Monday. Reporters of the press were excluded from the meeting. From a notice of the proceedings published in the *Kaiser-i-Hind* newspaper, it appears that the meeting negatived the proposals of Mr. Gokuldas. It was resolved that the caste did not consider it expedient at present to appoint a committee to consider the proposals of Mr. Gokuldas.

SUICIDES.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Rewoo, aged 35 years, the wife of a cart-driver, at Bellasis-road. In consequence of a quarrel with her husband she poisoned herself with opium. A verdict of suicide was recorded.—Another inquest was held by the coroner at Duria Khan-lane, on the same day, on the body of Waijee Purshotum, aged 45 years. Deceased lived in a Lohana dhurumsala in that lane. In consequence of a protracted illness, he threw himself into a well near the premises, and was drowned. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DISPUTED PARTNERSHIP TRANSACTION.

On Saturday, at the Small Causes Court, before Mr. J. Warden, Third Judge, Soondarao Pandooranig, the surviving partner in the firm of Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon and Co., sought to recover from Dr. Shantaram Vithal, a medical practitioner, the sum of Rs. 9-6, being the value of books sold and delivered to him. Both parties appeared in person. The plaintiff was some time ago appointed by the High Court as a receiver of the estate and effects of the late Atmaram Sagoon. Dr. Shantaram, in his defence, denied the claim, and urged that the plaintiff could not sue without joining the legal representatives of his deceased partner, Atmaram, as co-plaintiffs. The plaintiff, however, in consideration of the small amount, agreed to abide by the defendant's oath, and upon the defendant's swearing that the amount was not due, the suit was, by consent of the plaintiff, dismissed.

Before the same judge the same plaintiff sued one Cooverjee Cowajee to recover Rs. 11, being the value of books sold to him. The defendant contended that he was not liable to pay the amount, as the deceased Atmaram had agreed to present him with the books, in consideration of the large purchases made through him for the Bombay Education Society's Schools, Byculla ; and that the plaintiff could not sue without making the representatives of the deceased Atmaram parties to the suit. His honour decided that the surviving partner could bring the suit, and gave a verdict for the amount claimed.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TWELFTH ANNUAL CHORAL FESTIVAL.

Wednesday, November 18.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral.
5.30 p.m.—Full Choral Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. C. Udider.

Books of music and words obtainable at the Vestry at annas 8 each, not later than 2 p.m. of that day.
The offertories will be devoted to the Girls' High School Building Fund.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M. D., Physician to the Queen in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favorable action on the system is renovating ; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 216, High Holborn, London.

EVENING PARTY AT "DAVUR HALL."

"DAVUR HALL," situated at Breach Candy, where an evening party was given last month to Sir Frank and Lady Souter, was again the scene of an interesting social gathering last Saturday evening. The occasion was the marriage this week of the son of Dr. Eduljee Noshirwanjee, one of the oldest graduates of the Grant Medical College, at present practising in Bombay. The building and its environments were tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated for the occasion ; and the band of the Marine Battalion, which was stationed in the garden grounds, played a selection of music. The branches of the trees in the compound were aglow with hundreds of Chinese lanterns, while a brilliant effulgence was shed upon the entire scene by several electric arc lights supplied by the *Bombay Gazette* offices. The guests were received at the entrance by Dr. and Mrs. Eduljee, who were assiduous in their attentions to all. Going up into the marble-paved corridors leading into the large central hall, even the earliest arrival was surprised to see the entire hall occupied by an unusually large number of Parsee ladies dressed in silks and satins, and decked with their costliest jewels. The explanation was that these ladies, relations and intimate friends of Dr. Eduljee's family, who had been dining in the early evening in a *marquée* erected in the northern part of the compound, had graced the hall with their presence with a view to join in the evening party, of which they unconsciously became the most interesting feature. Among the other guests were some of the leading representatives of the European and native communities, whose presence testified to the general respect and esteem to which a long and very successful practice has enabled Dr. Eduljee to attain. In the central hall selections of music were played on the piano by a well-known professional, the large organ, the property of the owner of the building, being pressed into service at intervals. Shortly after 10 p.m. a general move was made to the refreshment *buffet*, which were liberally furnished and patronized in a large room behind the hall. The interesting proceedings terminated at a late hour.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS and Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

MURDER OF A PATEL.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* JESANG BHOWANJEE AND ANOTHER.—At a court of criminal sessions held at Ahmedabad before Mr. J. W. Walker, Sessions Judge, Jesang Bhowanjee, aged about 19 years, and Sura Bhowanjee, aged about 17 years, were charged under section 302 of the Penal Code with the murder of Patel Tapidas Khalji, of Nahan, Taluka Prantij, District Ahmedabad, about the 28th Feb., 1885, and for that offence were tried before the judge and a jury. It appeared in evidence that outside of the village there was a field gathering at the time of the affray, the accused with swords in their hands, and amongst others so armed were the accused. Tapidas, the deceased, somehow or other got wounded ; but whether by the accused or not was the point for consideration. As Tapidas lived 14 days and died of pneumonia, another question arose, whether the sword wounds were the cause of death within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. The jury acquitted the accused of the offence of murder, but found them guilty of the offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon. The first accused was thereupon sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and the second accused to two years and six months. Against the verdict of acquittal on the charge of murder, an appeal was filed on behalf of the Crown. The Hon. Mr. Mandlik (Government Pleader) appeared on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Vinayekrao Hurrychund for the prisoners.

Mr. Mandlik, in support of the appeal, submitted that sentence of death ought to be recorded against both of the prisoners. The medical evidence, especially the medical evidence showed that pneumonia produced by the sword wounds was the cause of the death of Tapidas, and because the judge had misdirected the jury on that point.

Mr. Vinayekrao Hurrychund, on behalf of the prisoners, contended that the deceased Tapidas's dying declaration was inadmissible in evidence ; that the medical evidence showed that as mortification gangrene nor tetanus had supervened upon the wound on the shoulder, and as the wound was cured in 12 days, it was not even a remote cause of the death of Tapidas, according to the opinion on Medical Jurisprudence, the natural consequences of such a wound would be gangrene or tetanus ; so that there was no immediate or necessary connection established between the wounds and the pneumonia, which, as was admitted, was the proximate cause of the death of Tapidas. He also submitted that the charge was open to the objection of misdirection, and argued that the learned judge ought to have explained to the jury the difference between hurt and grievous hurt, especially as, according to the medical evidence, the case did not fall within the definition of grievous hurt as given in section 320, Indian Penal Code.

The court dismissed the appeal, and passed the following order:—We do not think we ought to interfere with the verdict in this case. The evidence, which was placed before the jury, was such as would prove the offence under section 302 of the I. P. Code ; culpable homicide not amounting to murder, sec. 304 ; or grievous hurt by means of a dangerous weapon, sec. 327, according to the view which might be taken of the nature of the wounds, and the intention or knowledge of the accused. If it were a case tried with the aid of assessors we should be inclined to hold proved the offence of culpable homicide at the least. But the case was tried by a jury, who have returned a general verdict of not guilty on the charge of murder, which was the only offence named in the charge, and a general verdict of guilty of grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon, which they were empowered to do by sec. 238, Criminal Procedure Code. It is their duty to find all questions of fact, and to determine which view of the facts is true (sec. 299, C. P. Code).

he verdict is unanimous, and it is concurred in by the judge. Such a verdict can be set aside only if we can say it is erroneous owing to a misdirection of the judge, or to a misunderstanding by the jury of the law as laid down by him. Sec. 423 (d) C. P. Code. Looking to the charge of the judge, and remembering that what we have before us is a brief summary of it, merely the heads of it (sec. 367, C. P. Code), we do not think we can say there is any substantial misdirection, and the judge's concurrence in the verdict shows that the jury, in his opinion, did not misunderstand the law as laid down by him. It is said the verdict is perverse. We cannot call it so merely because if we were judging of the facts we might come to a different conclusion. As regards the question of the adequacy of the sentences, having regard to the ages of Jesang and Sura, we will not interfere with the sentences passed, although we think that they were too lenient. Appeal dismissed.

PRINCE'S DOCK EXTENSION WORKS.

THE following is the acting Engineer's progress report for October :—

1. Block-making was carried on for part of the month, and 139 blocks made ; the remaining part of the mouth the gantry was under repair.
2. The chipping for the main dam was carried on during the month from both ends. The bank at the north end is cut for a distance of 95 feet, and that at the south for 165 feet ; upwards of 4,157 brass of earth has already been tipped in the dam.
3. The rainfall for the month was 4·36. No rain fell after the 12th.
4. The timbering for minor dams was in progress for a length of 3,002 feet, 2,287 feet of which was completed to foundation level ; this includes 1,002 feet of timbering removed. The total excavation done in minor dams being 12,828 brass.
5. The masonry of the walls was in progress for a length of 2,000 feet of which 798 feet is up to 79·00 on datum ; 1,292 brass were built during the month, making a total of 6,255 brass already done. The masonry work was suspended for a fortnight from the 9th on account of the monsoon stock of lime being finished ; it was resumed on the 23rd on the contractors obtaining their new supply ; 2,880 cubic feet of the granite stop-stones for the Caisson Groove of the Communication Passage have been shipped in the Kirby Hall.
6. By the end of the month, the following materials were on the ground :—

Rubble	1,100 Brass.
Composite facing, &c., rough and dressed	21,427 c. ft.
Sand	35,000 ,,
Lime	7,500 ,,
Pumice	190 tons.

7. 6,898 wagons were filled during the twenty-five working days of the month, being a daily average of 276 ; the greatest number taken out in one day (12th) being 312.
8. The total excavation done during the month amounted to 14,836 brass. The total, since the commencement of the contract and deposited at Mody Bay and Bunder, in main and subsidiary dams and behind walls, amounted to 93,585 brass.
10. The daily average number of men and women working at the dock and quarries was 4,110 ; the greatest number in one day (31st) being 5,373.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, November 13.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·940
Temperature of the Air	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	73
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·2
General Directions of Wind	N., NNE., NE., ENE., WNW., NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	213

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will *positively restore to every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour with out leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

DEPARTURE OF FATHERS CLARKE AND HOENE, S. J., FOR MANGALORE.

THE *Catholic Examiner* of the 13th says :—On yesterday afternoon the Rev. N. Clarke, S. J., and the Rev. J. Hoene, S. J., left Bombay to join the Mission at Mangalore. To the Catholics of this city and Island, and it may be added to very many throughout the Vicariate, the name of Father Clarke has for a long period been familiarly known. During several years he acted as Secretary to His Lordship Bishop Meurin, he was the founder and responsible editor of the *India Catholica*, a journal which ceases to appear on his removal from Bombay and for some years past he conducted the *Catholic Examiner*, which owes a great deal of its success to his judicious management. The Foundling Hospital and Widows' Home at Mazagon, institutions of recognized utility are both indebted to his charitable zeal for much of their development, and it was by his active exertions they have up to the present time been in a large measure sustained. It was with the most unfeigned regret the Catholic community of Bombay learned of the severance of his connection with this Mission, and no better proof could be afforded of the respect in which he was held or the affection with which he was regarded, than the fact that since his intended departure became known there was a constant succession of visitors at the Fort Chapel to wish him a cordial good-bye. A large number of his clerical and lay friends accompanied him from the Apollo-bunder on board the steam launch kindly placed at their disposal which conducted them to the British India Steam-ship Arcot. When it became necessary to bid him the last farewell many were visibly affected, testifying thus to their deep sentiments of personal regard, and the sincerity of their regret for the departure of one whose loss to the Mission of Bombay will long be keenly felt. Father Hoene came to Bombay in 1877. Since that date his work has lain almost uninterruptedly in St. Francis Xavier's College. For some years he acted as Professor, but latterly he has discharged with great success important functions of Prefect of Studies. Although the students had but very short notice of his removal they resolved not to permit him to depart without manifesting their regard, and ex pressing their regret that his connection with the College was about to cease. A very complimentary address was presented to the Father, accompanied by some valuable mementoes from the past and present students.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to reserve a separate court at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition for samples of Indian and Colonial teas, coffees and cocoas. Full information regarding this court may be obtained on application to the official agents of the Royal Commissioners—Messrs. H. S. King & Co., of 65, Cornhill, London, their Indian agents, Messrs. King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta, and Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay.

The teas, coffees and cocoas exhibited in the above court will be those only of firms duly infused, to the visitors to the Exhibition under arrangements made by the Royal Commissioners, who have also declared their intention to insert a clause in whatever contracts may be made for the general refreshments throughout the Exhibition, to the effect that Indian and Colonial teas and coffees should be exclusively sold by the contractors. It is suggested that samples of tea, &c., should be prepared as early as possible, and that they should be limited to a few varieties representative of each estate. They should not exceed 3lbs. in weight, and should be neatly and securely packed.

All details should, however, be settled in communication with Messrs. H. S. King and Co. and their agents. The Indian Tea Association has, it is understood, communicated the arrangements made to planters and others interested in Bengal and Assam.

NATIVE PRESS.

MR. A. MACKENZIE.

MR. MACKENZIE has not only "been never unfriendly to the Native race.," but he has been actively friendly to them on several important occasions. Friendly and foremost, in the matter of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, he has worked with the sole aim of benefiting ryot and zemindar alike, and of making a serious conflict between the two interests impossible in future. The better part of the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill also owes a good deal to Mr. Mackenzie's sound common sense, and his sturdy defence of its principle. And as a consequence, the Home Government will be spared the scenes of bitterness with the Anglo-Indians of Bengal, whose panic-stricken attitude at the time he is known to have justly held up to scorn. Then comes the Civil Service question, in the consideration of which Mr. Mackenzie, we think, symbolized warmly with the aspirations of educated Natives ; and we know it as a fact that for those "epoch-making" Resolutions of Lord Ripon on local self-government, the country is not a little indebted to his high administrative talent and generous confidence. Well might the leading journals of Bengal be grieved at the prospect of losing such an officer. And what wonder, too, that they should offer to welcome him as their Lieutenant-Governor.

THE KAPOL BANIAS.

THE *Indian Spectator* ask :—How likes Dr. Blaney the proceedings of the Kapol Bania meeting of which the Gujarati dailies of Thursday have published fragmentary reports ? What a funny meeting ! It first of all drove out the press reporters ; then, while the promoters was addressing the audience, he was encouraged by the enlightened president with—"Come now, that will do, proceed, what more, oh cut it short, we can't stay here for ever." Thus fared the speech of the principal, if not the only, speaker. Then our Kapol friends appear to have entered upon a discussion—twenty of them speaking at once all the time, some of them grumbling, others jeering, and others making violent gesticulations. During the five minutes' lucid interval that followed there was some intelligible talk as :—"How can we have reform when the caste is divided ? we don't want any of your reform ; we do not marry our daughters early, let us alone," &c. Only one bold Bania proposed "Let us form a committee" (to go to sleep over the matter) ; but even this proposal was drowned in a chorus of condemnation. The report winds up thus—"The meeting broke up without coming to any resolution." These are the materials with which English friends want to form a public opinion.

THE POSITION OF THE NATIVE PRINCES.

Native Opinion, in commenting upon the Viceroy's speech at Ajmere, says :—It is now quite necessary if the Native Princes wish to hold their own that they should thoroughly understand what they are and what they must forget ; that they are the descendants of powerful governors and great commanders, and as such have a privilege of remaining idle at the expense of others. They must realise their responsibilities and be men of the nineteenth century, and not demigods of the war world. It is this truth that Lord Dufferin inculcates in his address with striking eloquence. He tells them to be good rulers and counsels them to be careful how to be of use to others. He tells them also to learn and cultivate the English language, and there can be no two opinions as to the utility of this last advice. It is only with such knowledge that they can be in any way capable of redress, or of prompt and inexpensive redress, on the first occasion of the abuse of such power—public opinion would be justified in demanding, and in no distant future would have it by reason and all justice on its side,—either that the power should at once be fenced with such safeguards as would render its future abuse impossible, or, failing that, that the power should no longer exist.

THE WAR IN UPPER BURMAH.

THE special correspondent of the Allahabad paper telegraphs :—The Minhla fort is being quietly reconnoitred on the land side through native agency. There is a redoubt on the eastern bank opposite Minhla, from which guns sweep the reach of the river after Patanayo Point is rounded. It will probably near here that the first collision with the enemy will take place.

Colonel Sladen on arrival at Thayetmyo was heartily welcomed by the Burmese population. He received a deputation of traders, in reply to whom he said that they need not be alarm-d, as in a short time order would be restored in Burma and trade placed on a better position than before.

Two Italian officers, S. Commotto, Naval, and S. Moiliare, an Engineer, have offered their services to Theebaw and go to Minhla. Theebaw has assembled the foreigners, but the French and English Consuls were not present. Theebaw reassured the foreigners. He is reported to have said : "The English and I are at variance, but do not concern yourselves about it ; no harm shall come to any of my kaliahs." It is added that the foreigners are preparing to defend themselves, as it is believed that a massacre will take place, once General Prendergast crosses the frontier.

The refusal to touch religious feelings is likely to fall stillborn, as the Budhists take these matters quietly. It is not anticipated that any effect will be produced in British Burma, but due precautions are to be taken against any attempts to promote disorder. Theebaw apparently fears the invasion being made from Manipur on the Assam side, as he has told off troops to watch the passes in that direction. A number of the employés of the Bombay-Burma Trading Company are in Kyouk Phyoo and even river, and these, it is believed, will make their way safely over the hills to Manipur, instead of trying to escape down the Irrawaddy.

The advance of the Burmese forces for the reinforcement of the frontier, as far as can be ascertained, is this. The Upoung Woon, with 1,000 men is in readiness to move on Minhla. The Sheay Htan Woon with 3,000 men, is destined for Unga Wingree, Boh Byin with 3,000 to Tounghoo, Moung Tset with 1,500 to guard the east bank of the Irrawaddy. The Myo Sin Woundook with 3,000 to Myoung or the Manipur passes. A column of observation to consist of the 3rd direction of Tounghoo has been sanctioned. It will consist of a wing of the Somerset Regiment, the 3rd Madras Infantry, and a company of Sappers, in addition to the garrison already on the spot. Colonel Dickens, of the 3rd Madras Infantry, will command, and Colonel Protheroe goes with it on special duty. The troops will be sent at once by rail to Toungboo, and it is probable that a move will be made towards Nyungyan ; a few Mounted Infantry being employed to reconnoitre in advance. There are a number of Europeans at Nyungyan, but on the approach of the Burmans they may be expected to make for Toungboo. So far the country is quiet in that direction.

The strength of the Mounted Infantry Corps with the Mandalay force is three troops from the Royal Scots Fusiliers and Somersetshire, one troop of Rangoon Volunteers, three troops Burmese Lancers, the whole being under the command of Major E. Browne, Royal Scots Fusiliers, and the officers Captain Fulton and Lindsell, Lieutenants Couchman and Johnston, with Messrs. Flood, Law, and Serres of the Mounted Police.

BENGAL.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.—Sir Richard Garth, the Chief Justice, is expected to arrive by the Surat, and we are glad to hear that his health, though not yet as fully restored as could be desired, has yet considerably improved by his visit to Colombo. He will probably be found at work in due course. There have been some speculations as to possible arrangements for the future ; but these, we have reason to believe, are altogether unauthorised.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 31st ultimo to the 6th instant, 4 Europeans, 4 East Indians, 3 native Christians, 246 Hindus, and 40 Mahommedans died in Madras, making a total of 297 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 288. The deaths are thus classified : 85 from fever, 41 from dysentry, 14 from diarrhœa, and 157 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 38·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 37·3 per 1,000 per annum.

THE PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

THE Harveian Oration, delivered annually in commemoration of Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was spoken at the College of Physicians by Dr. Quain. Alluding to the present time, Dr. Quain said it could not be denied that the greatest strides in medicine yet achieved has been due to the use of the microscope. It was through this instrument that our knowledge of protoplasm had been derived. Medicine had been brought into harmony with other experimental sciences, and was progressing with them. The greatest factor in our present knowledge of medicine was cellular pathology, owing to which study we could classify and diagnose diseases. The experience of a recent period had taught much with regard to infectious disease. Typhoid, cholera, and diphtheria could now be treated with remarkable success, owing chiefly to the effectual isolation and disinfection which had been adopted by the profession. The principle of vaccination had been perfected. Owing to its systematic use, no single case of small-pox had occurred in the German army since 1876, while in other countries the losses had been severe. There was, indeed, no single subject or branch in the study of disease which had not made remarkable strides during the past few years. The pathology of fever and the use of the clinical thermometer had also been better understood, and the study of neuro-pathology had been much extended. The greatest of all recent studies which was destined to confer an inestimable boon on medicine—the study of bacteria and bacilla—was now being diligently prosecuted both here and on the Continent. Along with the progress in the sciences of medicine went that of surgery and pathology. The greatest point of all was the practical outcome of all this. During recent years medicine had benefited by the introduction of new and valuable drugs, and also by the progress made in the administration of them, notably in the subcutaneous injections now so frequently practised. The proper use of the bromides was comparatively new, antiseptics and antipyretics were being employed to a remarkable extent, salicylic compounds were useful medicines for rheumatisms, and all these were new. It would therefore be impossible to question the rapid progress made by the science of medicine.

OLD GLIMPSES OF BURMAH.

THE earliest notices of Burmah connect it with gold. It was the Chryse Rearia, the Golden Chersonese, the Suvarna Bhumi, or "Golden Land." But it was probably never a land where gold was found in any great quantities. Gold is certainly present there, as in most other countries, but not in any abundance that might lead us to suppose that Burmah was once an Ophir or a California. It is much more likely that such names were given to Burmah because of the love of the Burmese for gilding, for gilded buildings and gilded ships were likely to strike the eye of a stranger and fire his imagination.

In Marco Polo's travels the first mention of Burmah in the mediæval language of Europe is to be found. He calls the kingdom Mien, in Chinese fashion ; and, after narrating his approach to it by a downhill journey of two and a half days, and a much longer passage through a wild country, he pauses to tell of a great battle which had taken place between the forces of the "Great Kaan" of Tartary and the King of Mien, which he describes so graphically that it seems probable he gathered his account from the lips of those who had been present at it. An army of the "Great Kaan" had approached the frontier of Burmah, and the Burmese King advanced against it with 60,000 men and 2,000 elephants, having on their backs towers of timber, each of which contained from twelve to sixteen warriors. The Tartar force was the weaker and the Tartar horses were scared by the elephants, and broke in disorder. Then Nescradin, the Tartar captain, ordered his men to tie their horses to trees and to take to their bows, in the use of which they were very expert. The elephants, in their turn, could not stand the arrows, many were slain, and at last they fled with a terrific rush into a forest bordering the plain of battle, destroying the wooden castles as they forced their way through the trees. A fierce hand-to-hand fight ensued, and such was the noise of battle, says Polo, that God might have thundered and no man would have heard it." The Chinese annals, which corroborate Marco's date, mention that stakes had been fixed in order to injure the elephants. After the defeat of the Burmese, 200 of these animals were taken alive by the Tartars, and the Great Kaan ever afterwards kept elephants as auxiliaries in war. Polo then goes on to describe those great wonders of Amien (a city which Colonel Yule thinks may be identified with Old Pagan), the towers of gold and silver erected near the tomb of a king. One was covered with gold to the thickness of a finger, and the other with silver in a like manner. These towers shone brilliantly in the sun, and to each were attached bells, respectively, of gold and silver, that tinkled in the wind. A doubtful version is then given of a conquest, the occurrence of which is confirmed both by the Burmese and Chinese annals. The "Great Kaan," however, as overplus of jugglers and glee men about his court, sent an army of them to conquer Mien, a task they duly effected. The towers of gold and silver excited their cupidity, but their master, in consequence of his nation for the dead, would not suffer these monuments to be pulled down. The Burmese historians estimate the Mongol invaders of their country on that occasion as amounting to six millions of horse and 20 millions of foot!

Ludovico di Varthema, most naive and entertaining of travellers, visited Burmah towards the close of the fifteenth century, but he has not much to say about it, that has not been touched upon by others who followed him there. He speaks, among other things, of the long and thick timber, of the plentifulness of civet, cats, and of the marvellous jewellery of the king, the rings of gold and gems about his arms and legs, the rings upon his fingers, and his ears that "hung down half a palm" with the weight of their adornment. During the next century a good many Europeans seem to have strayed to this remote land. Burmah changed its divisions frequently at this time. First one king and then another rose to prominence, and destroyed or made tributary his fellow kings. In the consequent series of wars the Portuguese were often engaged ; notably a good many Portuguese. About the middle of the century there arose a great king known to fame as Brama of Toungoo, and under him Burmah seems to have attained its greatest power, and to have impressed all travellers with its riches and magnificence. Brama is spoken of as exceeding the "Great Turk" in power, and as having 1,500,000 men of war at his command. During this prosperous time, Ralph Fitch, a merchant of London, reached the country, and has recorded what he saw there. He admired the straight streets of the capital, so protected by rows of palm trees that you might walk in the shade all the way from street to street, as most people were, by the honours paid to the sacred elephants, which extended even to washing their feet in silver basins, and he mentions how wild elephants were captured by anointing decoys with a peculiar scented ointment. When a white elephant was caught, each merchant had to make a donation of half a ducat. Of black elephants of war the King had no fewer than 5,000. In the country were mines of rubies, sapphires, and spinelles. The course of exchange was against the foreign merchant ; "by your money you lose much ;" but there were advantages to be set against this. Debtors could be taken and kept at the merchant's house until they paid, and so with their families, who might also be seized, bound, and set in the burning sun of those latitudes. Another legal method was still more curious, for the seizure of the debtor's body by the creditor was not unknown in Europe at that time. In certain cases suits were decided by the parties dipping their heads under water, and he who first rose for breath lost the suit. This expeditious system of trial still obtains in the country. As to diet, says Fitch, the people ate "roots, herbs, leaves, dogs, cats, rats, serpents, and snakes. That Burmah was "rich in gold, and scarce of victuals," had been the testimony of Caspar de Cruz some 30 years earlier. Other points on which Fitch touches are the blacking of their teeth by the natives, their practice of pulling out the hair and their custom of cremation.

At the end of the sixteenth century, that portion of Burmah, known as Pegu, suffered fearful calamities ; its harvests were ruined, its cities were destroyed, and the bodies of its inhabants choked some of the rivers. A picture of that melancholy time may be found in the pages of Purchas. Shortly after this, a European adventurer, Philip de Brito, took considerable part in the affairs of Burmah. The King of Arakan gave him the port of Sirian (afterwards a British settlement) and he distinguished himself by usurping the throne of that Burman Kingdom, capturing the son of Brama, and afterwards by capturing the King of Toungoo. In 1610, it was said of him : "He still domineereth, and careth for nobodie." In 1613, however, the King of Ava and other potentates advanced against him, and he was defeated and impaled upon a hill by them. From that period the kingdom of Ava began to rise in importance. With 1620, and the formation of English settlements at Pegu and Ava, begins the long tale of English missions and Burmese insolence. It is to be hoped that the present "King of the Rising Sun, Lord of the Celestial Elephants, Master of many White Elephants, and Great Chief of Righteousness," will, deserting the example of his forefathers, listen to the dictates of reason rather than to those of the boundless pride of his race.—*Globe.*

THE FORESTS OF SIBERIA.

THE Russian journal of the Finance Minister has published a long article on the forests of Eastern Siberia, of which the following are the principal passages :—"The immense forests of pines, larches, firs, cedars, birches, aspens, and limes, which form almost the exclusive wealth of this vast region, belong for the greater part to the State. During a great number of years this source of wealth was almost entirely unproductive. It is only since 1869 that a more or less regular administration of forests has been established, and at the present time the extent of the forests in Eastern Siberia is estimated at 72,335,330 deciatines (about 11 square yards each). These are divided between Tobolsk, Tomsk, Semipalatinsk, and Akmolinsk. Of these forests, 21,355,760 deciatines have been accurately surveyed and 50,979,570 have been valued approximately. One hundred and five forests have been conceded to the peasants, and they have an extent of 7,068,240 deciatines. In comparison with their enormous extent the forests of Eastern Siberia give at the present time but an insignificant revenue. The want of means of communication and an insufficient population greatly hinder its development. Still, the revenue is increasing, for in 1876 it was only 40,000 roubles, and in 1885 it was more than 111,000. The chief centure of the trade is the town of Tomsk, and then Tumen, which is the point of departure for the river traffic."

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADDON & CO., Ld.

Price, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

EXPULSION OF AUSTRIANS FROM PRUSSIA.

COUNT TAAFFE, the Austrian Premier, has answered the interpellation put to him in the name of one hundred and twenty-six members of the Vienna Reichsrath, regarding the expulsion of Austrians from Prussia. Count Taaffe said that immediately on receiving the news of such expulsions, the Austrian Government had requested information from the Prussian Cabinet as to the ground and extent of these deplorable measures. In reply the Prussian Government stated that it regarded such acts as of a purely internal or domestic character. They were occasioned by the changes in religion and nationality produced among the population of Prussian provinces through the influx of Poles into Prussian territory. The Prussian Government had therefore taken up an attitude which did not permit Austria to hope for any success from an appeal to the Law of Nations or to the existing Commercial Treaty with Germany. Hence the Austrian Government did not at present see its way to take any further steps in the matter. Nevertheless, in individual cases it would interfere in order to obtain a mitigation of the Prussian decrees. This, in fact, had in some cases been already granted. Count Taaffe further promised that the Austrian Government would afford assistance in sheltering and temporarily relieving the wretched victims of these harsh measures of Prussia when compelled to return penniless to Galicia.

This reply was received by the whole House with significant silence, and forms the subject of much adverse comment in the Press. No fewer than four hundred and fifty Austrian Poles were driven out of Prussia, and arrived in Cracow in the course of one week alone.

TELPHERAGE.

ONE of the most interesting of scientific excursions during the present year was made on Saturday to the opening of the new Telpher line at Glynde, near Lewes, in Sussex, on the estate

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

THERE is apparently an easier turn in money again in London, the rate of discount on 6 months' bills having receded ½ to 2½, although unchanged on 3 months' paper at 2½ per cent. per annum. Consols, however, have further declined ⅛ to 100⅜, Indian Securities both Sterling and Rupee, being unchanged.

Regarding general produce, the reports continue discouraging. Linseed is partially 9d. per quarter lower. Coffee has declined 1s. per cwt.

Cotton has undergone a slight reaction from the steady downward tendency ruling for some time past. In Liverpool yesterday the tone at the close was firm, the sales being 8,000 bales, including 300 Surats. Spot prices were unchanged, but Americans to arrive were 1-16d. higher all round. Saturday's market was firmer on spot Cotton, ready Mid-Uplands having advanced 1-16d., but quieter for arrivals. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, including 300 Surats. The initiatory improvement apparently came from New York, where there was an advance on Friday of 1-16 cent. in ready Cotton and 16 points in futures, and to the fact that no further rise took place on Saturday may be attributed the check in Liverpool.

The receipts at the American ports are still, to say the least, on a very moderate scale, and this may have strengthened the bull interest slightly. Otherwise, except in the low level of prices now reached, there is no encouraging feature apparent. The total visible supply for all Europe has increased during the past week by 17,000 bales, and the Liverpool stock by 11,000 bales. Of Surats supplies are still necessarily very light, the entire stock in Liverpool being only 28,000 bales, of which a considerable proportion must consist of mere rejections; and it is not surprising, therefore, that, although the sales are insignificant in quantity, odd lots are fetching very exceptional prices.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	241,000	268,000	240,000
,, exports to U. K.	74,000	100,000	119,000
,, ,, Cont.	67, 00	117,00	89,000
Total receipt since 1st Sept.	1,880,000	1,932,800	1,943,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	550,000	655,000	477,000
,, ,, Cont.	439,000	426,000	502,000
,, Stock in the Ports	761,000	780,000	849,000
Saturday's Receipts	35,000	33,000	29,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 13th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds	2,190,000	2,352,300	2,550,040
,, ,, Surats	129,000	367,070	339,180

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	391,000	443,750	434,440
,, London	19,000	5,000	46,000
American afloat	119,000	20,000	216,000
East Indian ,,	6,000	18,000	46,000
	609,000	717,780	742,440
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 1-8d.	5 11-16d.	5 7-8d.
,, Good Fair Dholleras	4 7-16d.	4¼d.	4 3-16d.
Difference	1l-16d.	1 7-16d.	1 11-16d.

The better tone advised from Liverpool has had very little effect here to-day. Sellers are perhaps a shade firmer, and are asking Rs. 162 and even Rs. 163 for November Good Bengals, but buyers show no increased desire to operate, and we have not heard of a single transaction of any importance.

WHEAT is rather easier again for ready stuff, and for future delivery the demand is slack in the extreme, but prices are unchanged.

SEEDS are unaltered both as regards position and tone.

FREIGHTS.—The s. s. Merton Hall is reported to have filled up for Liverpool at 12s. 6d. per ton, and the City of Canterbury has been fixed for the same port, early December-loading, at 17s. 6d. per ton old scale, with crushed bones at 20s. We call the following current quotations:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool		17-6
London	15	17 6
Open Charter	22 to 22-6	22-6 to 23
Havre	22-6	22-6 to 23
Dunkirk	22-6	22 6 to 23
Antwerp	21	22 to 23
Marseilles	22-6	
Trieste Venice	28	27-6 to 30 at 32.

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver coming 1-16d. per oz. lower from London has confirmed the easier feeling previously apparent here, and although rates are not quotably lower, better terms could be made for private bills forward delivery. Documents for acceptance, delivery up to the end of January, have been done at 1s. 6d., and in all probability 1s. 6 11-32d. could have been obtained for a good line of 3 months' credits ready. We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 3-16. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s 6 5-32. ,,
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 6 5-16. ,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 6¼. ,,
France ,, ,,	1 9½. ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is flat, with very little actual business doing. Fours ready are back again to Rs. 97 3-16, and forward to Rs. 97. Fours-and-a-half are still Rs. 99 nominal.

SHARES.—As in almost everything else, extreme dulness is the leading feature. Spinning and Weaving Mills are dull, and mostly Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower. Press Companies are steady, and Mofussils are Rs. 2½ better.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.
BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					712½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	815
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	832x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Eng. and Chinese B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	258
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	106

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the ank of Bengal, for the week ending 10th November as compared with that for the 3rd November:—

LIABILITIES.	November 3. Rs. A. P.	November 10 Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	41,58, 24 15 0	41,57,624 15 0
Treasury Balance	1,90,97,7-0 3 0	1,91,94 150 10 9
Other Deposits	3,64 83 119 15 6	3,74 18,722 15 1
Bank Post Bills, &c	9,92 188 3 3	10,9,1,811 3 4
Sundries	11,40 436 4 7	14,31,536 11 0
Rs.	8,17,61,541 14 8	8,33,12,898 7 2

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	64,14,767 14 0	62,53,144 2 0
Other authorized Investments	59,74,499 9 0	57 15,565 7 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	86,23,-59 7 4	81,17,218 15 6
Credits on do.	97,42,5 2 0 10	93,17,7-3 7 10
Bills Discounted	1,71,95,270 4 11	1,66,93,049 2 8
Balances with other Banks	7,24 ,81 11 8	5,3-,460 5 9
Bullion	11,-,6 7 0	2,7-,068 3 6
Dead Stock	11,56,0-8 2 8	11,54,275 1 10
Stamps	7,696 7 0	7,660 4 0
Sundries	7,91,-39 4 1	7,94,167 2 7
Cash at Head Office	1 31,-0 6,9 0 8	1,47,26,668 7 7
Do. at Branches	1,76 41 784 4 6	1,91,30,167 3 11
	8,17 61,-41 14 8	8,33,12,898 7 2

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
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MR. E. W. WARDE-JONES, Solicitor, Bankipur, Patna, writes:—I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of your Spectacles, which I have used for more than five years now. Before I got your glasses I tried those of SEVERAL OTHER FIRMS, but my eyesight got worse by their use; however, since I got your glasses from your Calcutta firm, five years and more ago, my sight has been preserved, as is evident from the fact that when I called at your firm in Bombay yesterday, the test my sight was subjected to, showed that I did not require glasses of greater power, than those I had been using for the past five years. I cannot speak too highly of the very careful test you put me through before fixing upon the glasses.
Pamphlet with instructions how to get properly suited for mofussil residents, free on application.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.
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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.
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MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., In re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
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SASSOON INSTITUTE.
NEW BOOKS.

Shelf.	No.	
A—105	26	The River Column—Major Genl. H. Brackenbury, C.B.
146	23	British Citizen His Rights and Privileges.—Jas. Rogers, M. P.
170	16	Circulating Capital.
2-5	21	Hunting—G. the Duke of Beaufort.
B—55	22	Col. Enderby's Wife—Lucas Malet.
67	1	An Original Belle—E. P. Roe.
68	2	Less than Kin—J. E. Panton.
3	3	Donna—Geo. Payne.
37	13	Novel from the Gentleman's Magazine.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

DEATH.

PARTRIDGE—October 16, at Beckenham, Kent, Harriette, wife of Brigade-Surgeon, W. P. Partridge.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRODIE—November 8, at D olali, the wife of Surgeon J F Brodie, M D, Medical Staff, of a daughter.
JUKES—November 9, at Pesh wur, the wife of the Rev Worthington Jukes, M A, of a daughter.
MULLALY—November 8, at Cherat, the wife of Lieutenant H Mullaly, R E, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CHAMBERS—LONGLEY—November 11, at St Stephen's, Kidderpore, by the Rev A Saunders Dyer, M A, William Brighton Chambers to Caroline Maude (Maude), eldest daughter of E F Longley, of Hastings, Calcutta.
EDEN—HALLETT—November 2, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev J Stephenson, Ernest B Eden, to Matilda Victoria, second daughter of H W Hallett, Calcutta.
HAUGHTON—BAILEY—November 9, at St Paul's Church, Scott's Lane, Calcutta, by the Rev C W Jackson, W R Haughton, A M I C E, Eastern Bengal State Railway, to Lilian, second daughter of H Bailey, Esq. of London.
MURRAY—BIRD—November 10, at Dehra Dun, by the Rev H Murray, M A, late Senior Chaplain, father of the bridegroom, John Oldham Murray of Opium Department, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Captain Thomas Bird.
ODDIE—GOODALL—November 10, at Christ's Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev A stokes, assisted by the Rev Oscar D Watkins, H J Oddie, Public Works Department to Ella Grace, third daughter of H B Goodall, Esq Barrister-at-Law.

DEATHS.

JOHNSTON—November 2, at Lahore, Frances Allingham Lewis, the beloved wife of W T L Johnston, Traffic Audit, S P and D Railway, aged 18 years and 2 months.
ROSS—October 31, at Peshawur, of hooping-cough, Myra Sperri, the infant daughter of John Sperrin, and Sarah Pollard Ross, aged 1 year and 48 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1885.

GENERAL PRENDERGAST'S proclamation to the inhabitants of Burmah is no merely perfunctory document. It provides in all necessary details for the political arrangements attendant upon the advance of the British force, promising that the religion, customs, and avocations of the population of the invaded territory should be in no wise interfered with, this no doubt being intended as a reply to certain strong assertions in Theebaw's manifesto. All this, however, would in any case have been found in a document issued under such circumstances. The important and special feature in the proclamation is the intimation it conveys that Theebaw will never again rule in Burmah. If that point had not been settled long ago, it was settled when Theebaw, as we said the other day, made himself an impossible personage by issuing his audacious call to arms against the British. It will probably be found that events will justify this bold assertion of our intentions in regard to him. It will rob him of his divinity in the eyes of his subjects, it will exhibit him as the setting sun, and will rob him of the homage of terror which his subjects might otherwise have paid him. People will not fight for a monarch of whom it is thus plainly declared that he must go. The readiness with which his troops deserted one of the few steamers he possesses, in the preliminary skirmish recorded in our telegrams this morning, should perhaps be taken as a measure of the devotion he may claim from his subjects.

KING MILAN has belied the expectations entertained three weeks ago that he would delay a conflict with Bulgaria. He has declared war against the neighbouring Principality, and he is now on his way to the Bulgarian capital at the head of an invading force. His justification is manifestly unreal and inadequate. The Bulgarians have undoubtedly violated the Treaty of Berlin by invading Eastern Roumelia, but the violation is against the Sultan and not against him, and after all, who constituted him the guardian of the treaty and the executor of the will of the signatory Powers? The only substantial pretext for his advance into Bulgarian territory is the attacks that have been made upon his outposts by Bulgarians. But this is a small matter, in which the one side is as likely to have been right as the other, and it is not important enough to justify measures of war; otherwise how came it that when some of the Servian custom-houses were attacked last spring no one dreamed of making it a *casus belli*? The Servian proclamation provides as unreliable and as unreasonable an explanation of King Milan's conduct as could well be conceived, and it meets with a by no means inappropriate answer in Prince Alexander's order of the day, characterising the action of Servia as cowardly and treacherous. It is, however, just one of those events which force the issue of a village and district staff employed under the Examiner takes note only of the principal food-grains, such as wheat, jowari, bajri, rice, and gram, and omits altogether the coarser grains, such as nagli, vari, and barik, which form the staple articles of food of the hill population and the poorer classes on the plains. These inferior grains formed the produce of over 2¼ million acres, or 17 per cent. of the whole area under cereals in 1883-84. It is also remarkable that Mr. Partridge takes no account whatever of all pulses, the cultivation of which extended over nearly one million of acres in 1883-84. Moreover, the inference of the supply of food-grains is based upon the total produce of such grains in the British districts of the Bombay Presidency being barely sufficient to support the population of this Presidency, exclusive of Sind, though the population of Sind is taken into account for purposes of calculation. The Examiner appears to have overlooked the fact that the food-grains carried by rail among internal blocks and to other provinces include, as in the case of the Kattywar block, the produce of extensive areas in Native States. The territory of these States occupies an area of 82,323 square miles, or 39 per cent. of the total area of the Presidency. No deductions as to the quantity of produce being sufficient or insufficient for the population of the Bombay Presidency can be even approximately correct which ignore this important factor in the calculation. This omission evidently accounts for the fact that whereas the export of linseed, as given by the Examiner, is 1,611,000 maunds, its total yield is only 1,244,000 maunds. Mr. Partridge finds it difficult to explain why only 11 per cent. of the wheat produced in this Presidency is exported. An intimate acquaintance with the habits and customs of the people would have satisfied him that wheat forms one of the staple articles of food among the better classes of the people in this Presidency. In Gujarat wheat is used largely for daily food by the upper classes, and even by the poorer classes at caste-dinners, which in many cases are compulsory. Sometimes the supply of wheat for home consumption falls short, and the grain has to be imported from other parts of the Presidency, or even beyond it.

The other inference, equally unwarranted by facts, is that "the handloom weavers do not suffer much by the competition of the European and Indian mills, because a large quantity of raw cotton is retained for home use." This would be startling enough if it were true. It is certainly opposed to the common belief on the subject. Now, how stands the fact? The Examiner takes the acreage of land under cultivation, and multiplies it by the acre yield of cotton as given in the formula; but in the act of multiplication he forgets that the acre yield of cotton refers to seed cotton, and not to cleaned cotton. The stuff which is exported to Europe as cotton is cotton ginned by steam-machinery or the native churkha. Three pounds of ginned cotton yield one pound of clean cotton. The total yield, therefore, of 13½ million maunds calculated by Mr. Partridge dwindles down to a beautifully small figure of 4½ million maunds of cleaned cotton, out of which about 3 million maunds, or 61 per cent., and not 21 as erroneously given by the Examiner, were exported, leaving only 39 per cent. for local consumption. As the Director of Agriculture very truly remarks, "that the handloom weavers in the mofussil have suffered and do suffer terribly owing to the hard competition with the spinning and weaving mills in India and the United Kingdom is a well-known fact. During the famine of 1876 in most of the British districts they were among the first to succumb to the calamity, and in some districts special measures were adopted to alleviate their sufferings. Nothing has happened in the interval which could have wrought a miraculous change in their wretched condition." The importance of setting aright generalisations founded upon imperfect data cannot be overrated. The statement, therefore, with which the Government Resolution upon this report begins, that "it has not been the practice of Government to review the report on the external land trade and rail-borne trade, and it does not appear necessary," somewhat surprises us. The inaccuracies which we have pointed out in the report makes the necessity of reviewing it all the more palpable. But for the searching criticism contained in Mr. Ozanne's review, which accompanies the report, Mr. Partridge's deductions would have remained unquestioned. These statements would have ultimately found their way into official reports and Blue Books on the material and moral condition of India for the information of members of Parliament, and the delectation of those politicians whose theory of the "fat natives of India" thriving on the profits of a lucrative foreign trade, while the English farmer is starving, just needs such a crutch as Mr. Partridge's generalisations would give them. We cannot therefore understand the reason of Government not considering it necessary to review a report which bears vitally upon the social and economic condition of the people. It seems to us that no important departmental report should be allowed to pass on to Government for their final Resolution, unless it has previously undergone a thorough examination. A survey and settlement report of a taluka, for instance, accompanied by a searching report on the part of such experts in revenue matters as Mr. Jervoise, would be of infinitely greater value to Government as well as to the public than the usual complimentary forwarding letters of ordinary district collectors. In our opinion an official report enhances the more in value the greater is the searching examination to which it is subjected, provided of course that the criticism do not deprive it of all value whatever.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal deprecates long annual departmental reports. On this side of India we have to complain, not so much of the length of such reports as of the hazardous theorizing to which departmental officers sometimes give themselves up in their reports. In questions of trade and social economy it would greatly facilitate a proper understanding of the subject if the writers of the reports confined themselves strictly to the elucidation of the facts or figures before them, instead of dogmatizing upon them. We have been led into making this remark by the perusal of the report of the movements of the external land and rail-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency during 1884-85, drawn up by Mr. J. Partridge, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts. Fortunately the report, before passing on to Government, had had the advantage of an able and lucid review by Mr. Ozanne, the Director of Agriculture. Mr. Ozanne comments on the general statements made in the report, and shows how utterly unreliable are the theories of Mr. Partridge. It appears that the entire rail-borne trade of the Presidency during 1884-85 was sixty-three million against fifty-nine million maunds in the preceding year, and was valued at forty-seven crores against forty-four crores in 1883-84. The year thus shows an increase in trade of seven per cent. in weight and six per cent. in value. Mr. Partridge believes this increase to be due to four causes, namely, (1) to greater activity in the trade with foreign countries; (2) to the expected outbreak of hostilities on the N.-W. Frontier; (3) to the warlike operations between France and China; and (4) to the fear of the occurrence of famine or scarcity in certain parts of India. Mr. Ozanne points out that the increase in imports into Bombay of wheat and oil-seeds was so large as to more than make up for the decrease in imports of cotton for foreign shipment, and from the net increase greater activity in foreign trade may doubtless be inferred. But Mr. Partridge is scarcely right when he says that the expected outbreak of hostilities on the N.-W. Frontier and the war between France and China caused an increase in trade. On the contrary, one would naturally suppose that these influences would affect trade adversely. And this supposition is borne out by the fact that the trade of the Punjab—which is, we presume, liable to be disturbed by a frontier war—with the Bombay Presidency shows a decline of ten per cent. in imports and forty per cent. in exports. Nor can war between France and China affect Indian trade favourably. It is quite clear that the increased imports of opium to China were not due to war, but to the fact of Malwa opium, as compared with the home-grown and Persian drug, being in greater demand on account of its superior quality, which competes with Malwa opium in China. Again, it is well known that the cotton twist and yarn imported into Bombay from the mofussil is exported to China. And, as every dealer knows to his cost, the increased exports of yarns to China last year were of a forced character, the productions of the Indian mills having run far ahead of the demand, and had to be moved off even at a loss. There does not appear to be any reason to believe that stimulus to trade was afforded by fear of famine or scarcity. In times of scarcity it is the food-grains that are most in demand, but the quantity of food-grains exported from the Bombay Presidency to the other Provinces was only a lakh of maunds in 1884-85 against three-quarters of a lakh in 1883-84.

But Mr. Partridge treads upon somewhat dangerous ground when he deduces certain general inferences from the statistics of acreage under the principal crops and of their total produce on the bases of certain formula prepared by Government. We shall only state a few of these generalisations to show how wide of the truth they are. The Examiner of Accounts, for instance, says that the produce of food-grains is barely sufficient for the support of the population. How does he arrive at this conclusion? The data upon which he relies are clearly the admittedly imperfect and untrustworthy statistics of area under different crops as recorded by the present untrained and over-worked Collector. Again, in making his calculation

to do duty for the ensign, and taking it with him Mr. Cumberland started on the expedition, in company with his subject, traversing the exact route which had been intended to be taken, and planting the banner on a ladder at the far end of the hall which stood, in this case, for the imaginary redoubt. A Hindoo gentleman having hidden a rupee beneath the same ladder, Mr. Cumberland started with him on his mission. After some fruitless search, another gentleman was taken in tow, and with this assistance he easily succeeded in taking out the coin from its hiding place. It is not only that Mr. Cumberland can find out things secreted within the narrow limits of an ordinary hall, but, he says, he can prove equally successful even if the spot selected for this purpose be a couple of miles distant. It is not very difficult to imagine this to be possible with the marvellous faculty possessed by Mr. Cumberland, seeing that, on the present occasion, he was able with the greatest ease to find out a cigar case secreted outside the hall, in a corner down the steps. The entertainment concluded with this experiment. Mr. Cumberland left yesterday for Hyderabad.

HYDERABAD RACES, 1885.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FIRST DAY—THURSDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

STEWARDS.—The Nawab Mooneer Ool-Mooik Bahadur, Colonel L'Estrange, R. A.; Lt.-Col. Gatacre, Middlesex Regt.; Colonel Morton, 14th King's Hussars; Colonel Stevens, 3rd M. L. C.; Lt.-Col. Fitzgerald, Hyderabad Contingent; Major Gough, H. H. N.'s Service; M. H. Wilkinson, Esq., H. H. N.'s Service; N. H. L. Wood, Esq., H. H. N.'s Service; Dr. Bevan, I. M. D., Captain Garrett, Hyderabad Contingent; Capt. King, 14th King's Hussars; F. Gordon, Esq., H. H. N.'s Service; Lieut.-Col. Ludlow, H. H. Nizam's Service, honorary secretary. Judges—Lt.-Col. Stevens and Lt.-Col. Fitzgerald.—Clerks of the Scales—F. Mugford, Esq., Clerk of the Course—F Gordon, Esq. Starter—Major Hickman.

The Hyderabad race meetings during the past few years are so associated in the public mind with the presiding genius and the bluff and hearty personality of Mr. Maurice Wilkinson, the late honorary secretary, that old *habitués* of this fixture can hardly realize he is absent, and that the excellent arrangements and the smooth and orderly working of the system is not due to his supervision. Mr. Wilkinson's mantle has fallen on worthy shoulders, and Colonel Ludlow, with his heart in the work and a kind word for everybody, has taken up the reins with a thorough earnestness and desire to keep on the track that has so often led to success. The camp, race-course arrangements, stand d corations, and the conveniences and comforts have all been attended to in a manner that indicates a business man and considerate host; for most, if not all, of the racing men here gathered are in a manner the guests of the supporters of the meeting. The camp, as usual, is full, and lends much to the picturesque aspect of the scene. The grand stand, surrounded by beautifully tended lawns, verandahs bordered with plants and flowers, the painted railed enclosures, bunting floating from all points, the green common in front, round which the carefully tended racing track runs, and the pretty view beyond, all go to make up a grand *coup d'œil* not to be met anywhere else in India, Calcutta not excluded. Colonel Ludlow is felt on all hands to be the right man for his office, and has already won the hearts of all by his cheery disposition.

The lotteries on Wednesday night, on the first day's races, were not as well supported as one is accustomed to see at Hyderabad; but this was due to the fact of a state dinner at His Excellency the Minister's at which many who would have been present at them. We shall most likely see a resumption of the old order of affairs during the rest of the meeting. The catering arrangements are in capital hands, and leave no room for complaint. The only pity is that a difficulty interfered with Colonel Ludlow's intention of having a telegraph office in the stand, and that all in camp are at the mercy of very bad postal arrangements for letters and papers. The mail comes in at 4 p.m. and is not delivered in camp till 1 or 2 p.m. next day! The race officials are not responsible for this inconvenience.

Mr. Ali Abdoola's friends will be pleased to hear he is not leaving Hyderabad, at any rate for the present. He has strongly identified himself with racing and sport of all kinds in Hyderabad during the past several years, and now that he is interested in a strong local stable his absence at such a time would be calamitous, not only to the success of the meeting, but also to the welfare of his stable. The opening day of the meeting was robbed of much of its *éclat* by the unavoidable absence of His Highness the Nizam. His Excellency the Minister, numerous nobles, the Resident and Residency officials, and the *élite* of Secunderabad and Hyderabad society filled the grand stand enclosures to overflowing. The bookmakers' ring or stand has been placed in the ante-enclosure, and this has been found to be a most convenient arrangement for all concerned. Messrs. Miller and Brittain are not now rushed by a surging crowd, but from their position of vantage can transact business as rapidly as possible without inconvenience. They could not have had a good time on Thursday. With the exception of two events, favourites won, and in three races the favourites alone were backed for any considerable money; so they paid out without any receipts to speak of. The Pari Mutuel, under competent supervision, was well patronised. Proceedings opened with Sunshine walking over for the entrance money in the Salar Jung Memorial Cup. It speaks little for the success of horse-breeding in these dominions if enough of the stock cannot be brought to the post to make a race. It is a severe criticism on Major Humfrey's cause that the country-bred races this season have so far proved dead failures. The trustees to the Sir Salar Jung property should revise the terms of the race, and throw it open to Arabs or all country-breds. The committee, in order that the card should not be shorn of its legitimate proportions, immediately after the declarations framed another race which they termed the Substitution Stakes, a selling race for all Arabs. This was won cleverly by Royal Chief, steered by that brilliant horseman and sportsman, Mr. Maitland. Convert pushed him hard, however, and had it not been that the latter burst a blood-vessel when half way, it is doubtful if the issue would have been with Royal Chief. The winner was not claimed after the race. For the Maiden Galloway Race the Hyderabad Confederacy's stable was installed in favour at the lotteries; but on the lists Someday, with his accomplished owner up, was rapidly run down to the very shortest price, and though conceding Shamshad, who ran so well at Poona, 5lbs., Someday won a good race from Aga Khan's horse, who seems to be off his form a bit; Sir John getting an indifferent third place. The first upset of a pot occurred in the Derby. Nothing would go down with the talent, but Tynedale (late Confederacy), who appears to be a much overrated horse. At the lotteries, at the lists, and at the Pari Mutuel Tynedale was the public choice. He had the best of horsemen up, and ran a game horse all through, but though going along like a machine at a measured pace, when asked the question in the last quarter mile he failed to answer it satisfactorily, and Goldfinder (who showed the way from a clean pair of heels, drew first blood for the great home stable, unfortunately, I learn, without being backed for any respectable sum. The St. Leger was regarded as a foregone conclusion for Tafalgar, but his backers had to buy money. They were not kept very long in suspense, for when he came to the head of affairs half a mile from home, it became evident the race was over; and he sailed in very comfortably, in the respectable time of 2m. 44⅘secs. for the 1¼ miles. The Lilliput Race provided the second surprise of the day. Grey Mist was as universal a favourite for this event, as was Tynedale for the Derby. Bantam, however, well repaid the slight put on him. On his Poona form he deserved some better attention than he received, though he was only receiving 4 lbs. from the favourite. The finish was the feature of the evening. After looking all over a winner to the last quarter mile, Grey Mist was collared in succession by Bantam and Faris, and the three made a great finish past the stand, Wool coming near the end with a great rush and nearly catching his stable companion, who just won by a short head, and till the judges announced their verdict the public mostly thought it was a dead heat. The starting was a great success all through the evening, Colonel Morton wielding the flag.

FIRST RACE—The Salar Jung Memorial Cup, Rs.1,000. For all horses got foaled, and reared, in H H the Nizam's Dominions (including Berars). Distance 1 mile. Weight, 2 years old to carry 7st. 3 years 8st. 4lbs., 4 years old 9st. Entrance and starting stakes as for Grand Stand Plate.

Capt Garrett's ch c b gal Sunshine, 3st 11lbs, Native.....w o

SECOND RACE—Substitution Stakes—Rs. 500. entrance Rs. 30. For all Arabs. 1¼ Mile. Weight for age. Winners once 5lbs., twice 8 lbs., oftener 12 lbs. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Winners claimable for Rs. 1,500.

Mr Cook's ch a c Royal Chief, 3st 7lb, Mr Maitland 1
Mr Percival's g a g Lottery, 3st 5lb, T Kendall..... 2
Mr Locke's b a g Easton, 3st 11lb, Native 3
M U N G's b a h Shahpoor, 3st 3lb, Ramchurn..... 0
The Hyderabad Confederacy's g a h Convert, 3st 12lb, Wool 0
Mr. Abdool Rahman's ch a g Little Wonder, 9st 3lbs, Comer 0

Lottery.—Tickets Rs. 1,420, Shahpoor Rs. 30, Lottery Rs. 90, Convert Rs. 210, Royal Chief Rs. 150, Easton 100, Little Wonder 260, Gross Value Rs. 2,260, Average betting; 2 to 1 against Royal Chief, 5 to 2 against Convert, 3 to 1 against Little Wonder, 5 to 1 against Lottery, 10 to 1 against Shahpoor, and 12 to 1 against Easton.

Mr. Maitland jumped off in front at the drop of the flag, followed at intervals of half a length by Convert, Little Wonder, Easton, and Lottery, in the order named. Shahpoor, being slow to get off, lying a long way behind. No change in this order took place till after the first half mile, when Convert drew up level to Royal Chief and Little Wonder got to their quarters, with Easton lying next close up; and in this manner they reached the top of the hill before turning for home, when Convert from bursting a blood-vessel could not go on on equal terms with the leader, while Little Wonder appeared done. In the straight Lottery made his effort, but without avail, for Royal Chief was not to be caught; and he came in a winner by four lengths. Time—2m. 31sec.

THIRD RACE—The Maiden Galloway Plate. Rs. 1,000. Presented by the Nawab Shumsool-Omrah Ameer-i-Kabeer Koorsheed Jah Bahadur. For all Maiden Arab Galloways. Weight for age and inches. Winners once before the meeting 5 lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Distance 1½ miles.

Mr Locke's b a g Someday, 9st 5lbs, Mr Locke 1
H H Aga Khan's g a g Shamshad, 9-t, Vizail 2
The Hyderabad Confederacy's ba g Sir John, 7st 10lbs, Wool 3
H H the Maharaja Pertab Singh's ch a g Galopin, 8st 5lbs, Mulloo 0
The Hyderabad Confederacy's b a g Kalifa, 7st 5lbs, Ahmed 0
H H Aga Khan's b a g Imperial, 8st 13lb, Ramchurn 0
Aga Moochooi Shah's b a g Melton (late Suckesk), 8st 12lbs, Oomer 0

Amalgamated lottery on the Maiden Galloway and Arab Derby races—Tickets Rs. 2,500, Eglington Rs. 30, Melton Rs. 90, Goldfinder and Rob Roy Rs. 240, Imperial and Shamshad Rs. 220, Someday Rs. 110, Happy New Year Rs. 130, Sir John and Kalifa Rs. 250, Gallopin Rs. 60, Tynedale Rs. 410, The Baron Rs. 110, Baktawar Rs. 120, Gross value Rs. 4,370. Average betting: 2 to 1 against Someday, 3 to 1 against Sir John and Shamshad, 6 to 1 against Melton and Khalifa, 12 to 1 against Imperial and Gallopin.

They were let go at the fourth attempt, when Shamshad and Imperial together made play in front of Someday, the rest following in a cluster at the latter's heels. There was no change in this order till half the journey had been accomplished, when Someday closed with Shamshad in front place, the latter's stable companion having meanwhile fallen back. At the top of the hill, after the half-mile post, Shamshad appeared to be beaten, and Someday was now leading by a couple of lengths; but getting his second wind, Shamshad from the quarter-mile put on a spurt again and made a determined effort to catch Someday, but the latter, full of running, kept in front, and secured the verdict by four lengths. Time—2 m. 28½secs.

FOURTH RACE—The Arab Derby. A piece of Plate, value Rs. 1,000. Presented by the Nawab Salar Jung Mookhtar-ool-Mooik Bahadur Engadoos Sultanut. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Entrance and Starting Stakes as for Maiden Galloway Plate. Distance 1½ miles.

The Hyderabad Confederacy's b a c Goldfinder, 8st 12lbs, T Kendall 1
H H Maharaja Pertab Singh's ch a h Tynedale (late Confederacy), 8st 5lbs, Mr Locke 2
The Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a c Rob Roy, 8st 5lbs, Wool 3
Mr Locke's b a c Ellington, 8st 5 lbs, Mulloo 0
H H Aga Khan's ig a c Bakhtawar, 8st 13lbs, Vizail 0
Aga Jungoo Shah's wh a c Happy New Year, 8st, Cassim 0
H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's ch a c The Baron, 7st 12lbs, Gerard 0

For lottery see under preceding race. Average betting: 2 to 1 on Grey Mist, 4 to 1 against Goldfinder,

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN UPPER BURMAH.

THE BRITISH PROCLAMATION.

BOMBARDMENT OF A BURMESE FORT.

ONE OF THEEBAW'S STEAMERS CAPTURED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PROME, Nov. 14.

The following is the notice which it is intended to issue to the people of Burmah by General Prendergast as the force advances :—

To all civil and military officers in the districts of.....

The town (or district) of * * has been occupied by British troops, and the officer commanding the garrison is now chief of the country. Under him is employed * * * as civil officer.

The priests will be protected, and will be allowed to carry on religious duties. The precincts of monasteries, theins, and pagodas will be respected directly quiet is restored. The Buddhist religion will remain the religion of the country, and will be respected in every way.

All persons, great and small, will be left unmolested in the enjoyment of their privileges, provided they remain quite peaceable.

Cultivators must be allowed to cultivate the crops, and traders to pass to and fro, and to trade without molestation or hindrance.

All the inhabitants will be permitted to engage in their national sports, and otherwise follow the customs of the country.

All civil and military officers in the districts are hereby informed that they will be provisionally and temporarily retained in office if they faithfully discharge the following duties and accept the following responsibilities :

1. They must continue to perform their several duties, police, judicial, or revenue, as the case may be, under the orders of the British civil officers.

2. All matters of importance must be reported by the official without delay to the said civil officer.

3. They must do their utmost to suppress —and will be held responsible if they have not suppressed—crimes, especially dacoity and robbery. Dacoits, robbers, and vagrants without means of livelihood must be arrested and sent to the civil officer.

4. Revenue officials will continue as heretofore to collect revenue, which will be forwarded through the Wun to the civil officer.

5. Officials must use all means in their power to allay public anxiety and pacify the districts, townships, and villages under their charge.

All officials and residents are warned that any town or district wherein any British soldier or follower is killed or maltreated will be liable to a heavy fine and to a general disarming of the population. Any town, district, circle, or village where dacoities continue or dacoit bands are harboured will be liable to a fine and to the payment of the cost of extra police.

All officials are instructed that they are no longer to seek orders from the Ministers at Mandalay, and they are assured that no harm will come to them by reason of their having obeyed this notice, as King Theebaw will never again rule the country.

Officials or others who disobey this notice, or abet a disturbance of any kind, will be visited with the displeasure of the British Government.

Any one who maltreats British subjects will be severely punished.

The British Government will take note of those officers who have most fully followed the above instructions, and will take care that their services are recognised.

The civil officer will, subject to the orders of the military commandant, try, and on conviction, punish, any criminals whom local officials consider to have committed serious offences since the British occupation of the country ; local officials will deal as heretofore with lighter offences.

By order of Major-General PRENDERGAST, Commanding the Expeditionary Force.

(Signed) E. B. SLADEN, Chief Civil Officer with the Force.

THAYETMYO, Nov. 13.

This morning the steamer Irrawaddy, under the command of Captain Clutterbuck, R.N., and carrying two 25-pounders, six Gatlings, and four Nordenfeldts, accompanied by the launch Kathleen, under Lieutenant French, R.N., crossed the frontier fourteen miles above Thayetmyo in the direction of Minhla.

At eleven she captured a canoe full of soldiers, rifles, and ammunition, belonging to the Burmese. The soldiers swam ashore.

At 11-30 the Irrawaddy engaged the fort, at Shwebungweh, twelve miles above the frontier, where a masked battery of two brass guns and one of Theebaw's steamers was stationed. The Irrawaddy passed the fort, and anchored 500 yards above out of fire of the Burmese steamer, which got under weigh, but was deserted directly she was fired upon.

The Kathleen passed the fort within fifty yards under a heavy fire, eventually capturing the deserted steamer, which was floating down the stream. She found on board two men, one of whom was wounded, and twelve stand of arms.

She brought the steamer to Thayetmyo to-night, leaving the Irrawaddy anchored above the fort.

One man was wounded on the Kathleen—Huchinson, gunner's mate—he has a gunshot wound on the right thigh. News has since been received that there were no casualties on the Irrawaddy.

General Prendergast, the Bengal Brigade, and the Liverpool Regiment will be on the frontier to-morrow morning.

A party of Burmese raiders attacked a frontier village to-day north-east of Allanmyo. They were driven back by the police, after looting part of the village.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 14.

Colonel Sladen's Proclamation is to be issued as the expedition advances, and is published in the local papers. All officials are instructed to no longer seek the orders of the Royal Court or the Ministers at Mandalay, and are assured that no harm will come to them by reason of having obeyed this notice, as King Theebaw will never again rule the country. All are warned that any town or district where a British soldier or follower is killed or maltreated is liable to a heavy fine and a general disarming of the population. Any one maltreating British subjects will be severely punished. The Buddhist religion will remain the religion of the country and will be respected in every way. All the inhabitants are permitted to engage in their national sports, and otherwise follow the customs of the country. The precincts of monasteries and pagodas will be respected directly quiet is restored. Those disobeying this notice, or who create or abet a disturbance, will be visited with the displeasure of the British Government.

A Tounghoo letter says that the troops are in readiness to occupy Mingyan, whence reports come that the Burmese are 1,000 strong, and are daily expecting reinforcements.

The police and two companies of Madras Infantry are patrolling the roads and protecting the frontier villages.

Some anxiety is felt by the Tounghoo traders on account of the bad characters in the town. The local authorities have taken steps to allay their fears.

Fifty ponies have been purchased by Government for the use of the force going to Mingyan.

The remainder of the scouts left by train last night. The ponies are sadly deficient in training, most of them being unable to stand fire. The men look a serviceable lot, and will be useful in restoring order in the occupied districts.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, JODHPORE, Nov. 15.

Information has just been received by the Government of India that the last two Europeans at Mandalay have succeeded in crossing the frontier into British territory.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, Nov. 15.

The Viceregal train reached here this morning, when Sir Edward Bradford and staff joined it. After chota-hazree the train proceeded and reaches Jodhpore this evening.

VICEROY'S CAMP, JODHPORE, Nov. 15.

The Viceroy left Indore yesterday afternoon, and arrived here at five this evening. He was much gratified by his reception. The Maharaja of Jodhpore, the young son of Maharaja Pertab Sing, Rajah Tej Sing, and brothers, with Captain Loch, Assistant Resident, Dr. Adams, Residency Surgeon, General Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, General Gillespie, Quartermaster-General, Bombay Army, and Brigadier-General and Mrs. Nimmo received him. Nine sirdars also made their obeisance.

The whole route was lined by about 49 native nobles and their retinues, numbering ten thousand men. The scene was very picturesque. There were men in armour, both mail and chain, and ancient Rajput warriors in primitive uniforms ; while crowds of Marwarees, massed on adjacent hills and roads, respectfully saluted.

The camp is exceedingly well arranged, and the accommodation provided should satisfy the most fastidious. The Maharaja's teams of four-in-hand formed a string of nearly twenty, with appointments which would do credit to any club in Europe. Captain Loch's provision for the comfort of visitors is beyond all praise. The Maharaja, it is said, provides everything from his private purse, and not from the State treasury.

This morning General Hardinge speared four boars after a magnificent ride.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, Nov. 15.

The Viceregal party, on their return from Indore, passed through here by special train last night.

THE NEEMUCH GARRISON.

The garrison at Neemuch is to be augmented by one battery of Royal Artillery and one regiment of native infantry.

New lines will have to be built for the latter, as there is accommodation for only half a regiment. There is perhaps sufficient house accommodation for officers. The rumour also prevails that Neemuch will shortly become a brigade command.

THE FARTHER EAST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, Nov. 15.

The mail from Hongkong brings little political news.

It is reported that the Germans, have hoisted their flag on an island off the coast of Corea. China news reports that the country is tranquil and that the distress is abating. The scheme for the establishment of an Admiralty is maturing.

Nine of the Greyhound pirates have been captured with portions of the property, and have been taken to Canton for punishment. Coasting steamers are now fully armed.

The working of the Chinese mines has been confided to Messrs. Jardine, Mathison, & Co.

Some officials are opposing the construction of railways, but the Empress and her chief advisers are in favour of them.

There is a universal desire amongst the Viceroys of the provinces for telegraphic communication and a line to connect Pekin with Yunnan. It is believed that telegraphs will shortly connect Pekin with every province in the empire, and that railways must follow.

The Japanese Government are ordering one hundred men-of-war to be built in England, Germany, and France, at the rate of twenty each year.

The customs arrangements in Corea are nearly completed under Anglo-Chinese control.

Latest news from Annam reports further massacres of Europeans and native Christians. A strong force of Black Flags and Annamites, occupying entrenched positions, were attacked by the French, and defeated with heavy loss. The French troops are suffering from sickness.

THE WRECK OF THE INDUS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, Nov. 15.

The steamer Clive left for Bombay on the 14th with the passengers of the Indus. The officers and crew are awaiting the marine inquiry at Colombo before leaving.

Colonel Atkinson, Mr. O'Farrell, and other passengers have lodged a protest with the Receiver of Wrecks against the decision of the court of inquiry without their evidence, which is to be given in London before a commission. All the passengers complain bitterly of their treatment by the captain of the Indus, who refused to allow them to use the ship's boat to land their luggage, all of which has been lost, though brought on deck, ready to be removed.

The gunboat Ranger took the passengers to Trincomalee. The Admiral gave them rooms, and afterwards they embarked in the Clyde.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 14.

The Empress Stakes, 500 yards, closed yesterday, the following being the results :—

Major Lacey, East Yorkshire Regiment, 34 ; points ; Volunteer Stuart, Railway Volunteers, 33 ; Sergeant Light, Neilgherry Volunteers, 33 ; Sergeant Davies, Engineers, 33 ; Captain Leonard, Bangalore Volunteers, 33 ; Sergeant Reader, Engineers, 33 ; Lieutenant Bren, 14th Madras, 32 ; Corporal Lorry, Borderers, 32 ; Sergeant McKay, Engineers, 32 ; Private Connor, Fusiliers, 32 ; Sergeant Selman, Engineers, 32 ; Lieutenant Harrison, York Regiment, 32 ; Corporal Collinson, 12th Lancers, 32 ; Private Ferguson, Lancers, 32 ; Sergeant Kierton Bangalore Volunteers, 31 ; Colonel Groves, 15th Madras, 31 ; Bandmaster Hazell, Lancers, 31 ; Corporal Pope, Madras Volunteers, 31 ; Captain Pratt, Railway Volunteers, 31 ; Private Giles, Hampshire Regiment, 31 ; Sergeant Wilton, Madras Volunteers, 31 ; Sergeant Davies, Railway Volunteers, 31 ; and Sergeant Brodie, Lancers, 31.

There was good shooting weather.

HYDERABAD RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 15.

There was fair racing to-day. The Nizam attended, arriving on the course after the race for the Gold Cup had been run off. The favourites won in almost every event—a result which has proved disastrous to the bookmakers. The lotteries on Friday night were not well supported. Euclid's win in the race for the Gold Cup was most popular, his owner, Mr. Locke, being a well-known young officer of the Bombay Cavalry.

MERCHANTS' PURSE.

For all horses. 1¾ miles.

Raja of Paikpara's Trafalgar ..... w o

GOLCONDA PLATE.

A hurdle race for all horses. 1¾ miles.

Mr. Broadwood's Liberator, 11st. 2lb., Major Hickman 1
Colonel Morton's Linkboy, 10st. 11lb., Captain Hemery 2
Hyderabad Confederacy's Spider 11st., Wool 3

Won after a close race. Time—3m. 35s.

BEDOUIN STAKES.

1 mile.

Hyderabad Confederacy's Goldfinder, 8st. 5lb., Wool 1
Raja of Paikpara's Kamil, 8st 5lbs., Kendall 2
Mr. Apcar's Saladin, 7st, 8lbs. Greenhalgh 3

Goldfinder was a strong favourite, and won in a canter. Time—1m. 57s.

NIZAM'S GOLD CUP.

For all Arabs. Two miles.

Mr. Locke's Euclid, 6st 11lb., Greenhalgh 1
C. N. C.'s Shere Ali, 8st 12lb., Ramchurn 2
Hyderabad Confederacy's Sunshine, 9st 3lbs., Kendall 3
Tynedale, 8st 7lb. 0
The Doctor, 9st. 13lb 0
King, 6st 8lb 0

Euclid, Shere Ali, and Sunshine were all backed by the public. The race was ridden very slowly. Euclid won in the last half-mile by a couple of lengths. Time—3m. 56s.

GRANDSTAND PLATE.

For all Arabs. ¾ mile.

Mr. Cook's Royal Chief, 11st., Mr. Locke 1
Hyderabad Confederacy's Convert, 10st. 10lb., Mr. Gough 2
Captain Garrett's Sunshine, 9st. 11lb., Mr. Mitchell 3
Destiny, 10st. 10lb 0

The favourite won, after a good race, by half-a-length. Time—1m. 25s.

MERCHANTS' SELLING RACE.

For all Arabs. 1¼ mile.

Mr. Maitland's Reserved, 6st. 7lb., Greenhalgh 1
Abdool Rahmon's Little Wonder, 8st. 7lb., Oomer 2
Mr. Locke's Easton, 8st., Native 3
Cruiser, 8st 0
Eureka, 8st 0
Lottery, 8st 0
Baby, 8st 0

Reserved was a hot favourite, and won comfortably. Time—2m. 26s.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY SERVIA AGAINST BULGARIA.

PROCLAMATION BY KING MILAN.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

THE BULGARIANS FALLING BACK.

BELGRADE, Nov. 13.

Servia has declared war against Bulgaria on the ground of unjustifiable attacks said to have been made by the Bulgarians on the Servian outposts.

The Servian army to-day crossed the Bulgarian frontier at several points, and is now advancing on Sofia, His Majesty King Milan commanding the troops in person.

A Proclamation has been issued by King Milan, in which he justifies the declaration of war on the ground of the violation by the Bulgarians of the Treaty of Berlin and other provocations.

SOFIA, Nov. 14.

Prince Alexander, in a general "Order of the day," characterises the action taken by King Milan as a cowardly and treacherous invasion of his country, and calls upon all Bulgarians to defend their homes and exterminate the invaders.

Skirmishes have already taken place at different points on the frontier between the belligerents, and several have been killed and wounded on both sides.

The Bulgarian army on the Servian frontier is falling back.

GREAT FIRE AT GALVESTON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

A most destructive fire has taken place at Galveston in which 300 houses were burnt to the ground. The losses are estimated at $1,500,000.

ILLNESS OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.

The Emperor William is suffering from a severe cold.

DEATH OF THE AMEER OF BOKHARA.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

News has been received of the death of the Ameer of Bokhara.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Lord Ranelagh is dead.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast this morning.

PORT SAID, Nov. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nuddea, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here for Bombay on the evening of the 12th inst.

ADEN, Nov. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on Thursday.

TRINCOMALEE, Nov. 14.

H. M. S. Bacchante left for Rangoon yesterday.

COLOMBO, Nov. 14.

French mail steamers Irrawady, from Suez, and Tibre, from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73⅜
4½ ,, ,, ...	74⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅜
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	102⅛
4½ ,, French Rentes	108⅜
Bar Silver	47 7-16

The P. and O. Company pays a dividend of 4 per cent. for the past-half year.

Arrival—Niagara.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	54,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	1,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	82,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	nil.	
,, Stock of Cotton	394,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	28,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London	19,000	,,

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL [illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy, perfect.

Turkish route interrupted between Bagdad.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, Nov. 14.

10 p.m.	80·5

SUNDAY, Nov. 15.

6 a.m.	77·1
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	87·4
4 p.m.	85·9

H. E. THE DELEGATE APOSTOLIC leaves Alleppy to-day, and will be in Bombay on Saturday.

THE s.s. Clyde, with the China and Australian mails left Colombo at 8-30 a. m. on Saturday, and may be expected at Bombay early on the morning of the 17th inst.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, who is expected to arrive on the 24th inst., will stay four days in Bombay.

THE Vehar and Tulsi lakes contained 57 and 46·50 feet of water respectively on the 13th inst., against 58·20 and 49·70 on the corresponding day last year.

THE Nawab Ahsanulla Khan, of Dacca, has sent the munificent donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON, who, as we announced some time ago, have been appointed sole passenger agents in connection with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, are making arrangements for visits by several princes and chiefs of India next year. The occasion is one of peculiar interest, and it is not improbable that there will be a large and representative gathering of the Indian aristocracy when the Exhibition is opened. Nothing, we believe, has yet been settled in regard to the proposed visit of the Nizam. The fact that Mr. J. M. Cook, the managing partner, is coming out to personally superintend the arrangements shows that, so far at least as the celebrated tourist agents are concerned, nothing will be left undone that is likely to tend to the comfort and convenience of native visitors. Mr. Cook, we understand, is expected in Bombay on the 1st prox.

THE greater part of our Boundary Commission has been told off to return to India. They will probably quit the scene at once, before the delimitation proceedings commence.

MR. H. S. DUNSFORD, District Superintendent of Police, Rohtak, has been appointed to the charge of the civil police with the Southern Force at the Camp of Exercise, and Mr. Hammond, District Superintendent of Umballa, with the Northern.

THE hottest day in Calcutta during the month of October was the 6th, when the temperature rose to 90°, and the coldest was the 29th, when it fell to 64·7°. There were 251·3 hours of brightsunshine out of a possible number of 359·1. The total rainfall of the month was 5·29 inches, the average fall for the last 48 years being 5·61 inches. Rain fell on eight days during the month, the average number of rainy days being 10 during the last 24 years.

THEEBAW'S answer to the ultimatum reached the Chief Commissioner on the morning of the 9th inst. A summary of it was at once telegraphed to the Viceroy, and the full text later in the day. Theebaw himself seems to have made no secret of the purport of his reply ; and it appears that his terms, such as the claim for three months' time while the affair was submitted to arbitration, were accurately known in Rangoon through native sources, even before the document arrived ; and the persons who came down in the steamer from Mandalay corroborated the information of the bazaars.

"NATIVE THINKER," who is understood to be Sir P. Madhava Rao, has been having another fling at the "naughty nautch" in the columns of the *Madras Times*. He says :—

Europeans do attend nautches, which I have freely criticised, and appear to take some interest. But it is certain that this is no evidence of their liking the nautch for its artistic merits. They attend simply out of courtesy—out of a desire to please those who entertain, or suppose they entertain. Europeans, sometimes, when newly arrived, attend a nautch simply to get an idea of what sort of a thing it is. They would equally attend a war-dance of the savages of a newly discovered island in the Pacific Ocean ! Let there be no mistake about this. Once I witnessed a nautch which was thought much of by the well-meaning entertainer, but which offended good taste frightfully. A number of native female dancers rushed in with naked swords, which they brandished to music of the usual quality behind. Occasionally a girl dances on the edge of a sword. It may be interesting as something out of the way, but certainly it is not an exhibition of artistic beauty or refined taste. Sometimes a number of dancing girls link themselves with one another so as to form, on the whole, the shape of a quadruped, say the elephant ! This is not beautiful either. The elephant is a noble quadruped, but not so an elephant composed of dancing girls !

IT is announced that Lord Wolseley is engaged in writing a life of Marlborough, but that as he cannot spare much time for the purpose in consequence of his official duties at the Horse Guards the work is not likely to be given to the world for some time to come.

IT is stated on good authority that Sir E. Baring will not return until Sir H. D. Wolff's Mission to Cairo is closed. The appointment of the English Commissioner of Domains has not been yet made owing to the difficulty of re-placing Mr. Gibson in the department of the Cadastral Survey, and the unwillingness of the Egyptian Government to allow him to permanently direct both departments, as he is now doing. There is an absolute necessity of some thorough and effective reforms being introduced into the Domains department, as Mr. Gibson's investigations have brought to light that, under the old system of doing business, the greatest irregularities prevailed. Incredible as it may seem, for example, the whole of the cotton sent to Alexandria for sale was never weighed except by the railway officials, and the record of the weight by the railway officials was the only authority received by the agent or accepted by the Administration for the weight of the cotton bales forwarded almost daily. It may be roughly reckoned that the loss in consequence of this method of procedure amounts to between forty and fifty pounds weight on each bale.

THE *St. James's Gazette* writes :—The Theosophical Society and its chief prophets, Colonel Olcott and Mdme. Blavatsky, are at present occupying the stool of repentance. A year or two ago official Theosophy believed in, and affected to produce, occult phenomena. The "energetic old lady" esoterically supplied herself with an extra tea-cup at a picnic in Northern India ; the "revered founder" was visited in New York by the astral body of a Himalayan Mahatma, who obligingly left his turban behind him ; Mr. A. P. Sinnett, at his house in London, was favoured with mysterious epistles that dropped upon his table from nowhere in particular ; and credulous Mr. Brown, at several meetings in India, saw the *linga sharira* of more than one of the Thibetan masters. Now all is changed. Mdme. Coulomb "explained" some of the more astonishing of the Theosophical tricks ; and she did her unkind work with such thoroughness that the "revered founder," feeling the ground slipping from under his feet, has delicately advised the presidents of the branch societies to repudiate all connection of the Theosophical movement with occult phenomena. This is very disappointing. We used to imagine that Theosophy was about to show us how to dispense with telegraph forms, postage-stamps, and railway-tickets.

AN interesting story, throwing a little light upon our occupation of Port Hamilton, has just been published. It is said that when the King of Corea heard of England's intention to retain possession of Port Hamilton he was furious with rage, and after an interview with M. Speyer, the Russian Envoy, determined to call together all the foreign representatives at his Court, except the British, and solemnly protest against the act. This was reported to Mr. Aston, the British Consul-General, who is a fluent Corean scholar. Mr. Aston at once sought an audience of the King, told him the whole story of the recent Anglo-Russian scare, represented the case of England in so favourable a light, and insisted so strongly upon the necessity of England maintaining her prestige in the Eastern seas, that the King's mind was completely changed. He declared that England might have a lease of the place, and that the authorities might make use of it with perfect assurance. At present we hold Port Hamilton only on a lease at the King's pleasure, but fortifications and other evidences of fixity of tenure are being pushed forward with so much rapidity that, should the Corean monarch ever desire to put an end to the agreement, it is doubtful whether he will be strong enough to carry out the process of eviction.

IT is stated from a reliable source that Sir Robert Hart's resignation of the post of British Minister at Pekin was due to the opposition which the Chinese made to appointing his brother, Mr. James Hart, already a Commissioner in the Customs Service, to succeed him as head of the Maritime Customs. Negotiations on the subject went on between Sir Robert and the Chinese Government for some weeks, but neither would give way. The reason for the attitude of the Chinese Government is believed to be that they did not care to have one brother in charge of British interests at Pekin and another in charge of the Chinese customs, these being the two highest positions a European can hold in the Chinese service. They made every effort to meet Sir Robert, even going so far as offering to allow him to nominate six persons of whom they would select one to fill the post. But he would have his own brother or no one, and finding the Chinese Government resolute not to appoint Mr. James Hart he reverted to his old post, in which he is able to exercise more influence than perhaps he would do as British Minister.

SOME New York capitalists are reported to have formed a syndicate for carrying out an extensive system of railway construction in China, under concessions which the Government of that country will be asked to grant. The last Pacific mail-steamer from San Francisco carried General Wilson, the agent of the syndicate, who will offer terms for the concessions. Certain English and German firms are reported to be also competing.

The following yarn, told by the *Army and Navy Journal* (New York), depicts a state of affairs hardly possible in England, and will amuse our naval midshipmen, if it does not create their envy :—"A very good story is told," remarked a lieutenant, "of two admirals who are now on the retired list, and who made their first cruise together as midshipmen on the Asiatic station. The name of one of them was 'Clitz.' They thought it would be a very good idea to get a month's leave, so they asked the admiral commanding to grant it. He informed them, however, that they would have to apply to the Navy Department, as he did not have authority to grant such a long leave. One of the midshipmen had a little influence at headquarters, so it was agreed that he should write and ask. This he did in the following original way : —' Sir,—I respectfully request one month's leave of absence, &c., &c.—Very respectfully, your obedient servant,—, midshipman. Clitz wants to go too.' The reply came back as follows :—' Sir,—Your request for one month's leave of absence is granted—Respectfully,—, Secretary of the Navy. Clitz can go too.' "

THE whale is said to live 500 or 1,000 years (thereabouts) ; and he is a young crow that dies before he reaches his one-hundredth birthday. But how long do donkeys live ? An authenticated story comes from the Scotch Highlands to the effect that a donkey died on Saturday, the property of Mr. Ross, of Cromarty, in whose family it has been for 106 years. It can be traced back to the year 1779, when it passed into the hands of the then Ross of Cromarty ; though what its age at that time was no one can say. Furthermore, its death was the result of an accident ; for it was "hale and hearty" when a kick from a horse ended its career. There seems no reason to doubt the story.

THE Parisians are rejoicing in the prospect of being able to indulge in the sport of salmon-fishing in the Seine and the Marne at no distant day. The artificial fecundation of 80,000 salmon ova is going on at this moment in the aquarium of the Trocadéro ; and when the fry is sufficiently grown to support the change, these rivers and their affluents are to be stocked with the young fish. The parent salmon, some five hundred in number, were imported from California in 1878. The American fish is, as is known, stationary in its habits, neither requiring nor practising the annual visit to the sea necessary for the development of the salmon of the Old World. The fish have thriven remarkably well in the aquarium, and some of their progeny have already attained a weight of from sixteen to twenty pounds, which is, however, only half the average weight of their full-grown conquerors in their native streams. It has been calculated that the stocking of the French rivers with American salmon, if it could be successfully accomplished, would represent an annual gain to the country of some forty millions of francs.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE O Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery under the command of Captain W. A. Plant, marched from Barrackpore to Calcutta on the 10th inst., *en route* by rail to Allahabad, and march onwards to Mean Meer.

OFFICERS commanding Bengal regiments and batteries have been ordered to pay any unpaid donations from the Patriotic Fund they may have in their possession to the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, and general officers are ordered to see at their inspections whether any unpaid sums remain.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. DEC. MORTON, Assistant Adjutant-General, has been transferred from the Oudh to the Sirhind Division ; Major J. Cook, from the Presidency District to the Oudh Division ; and Captain V. A. Schalch has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at the Presidency, but has proceeded on field service to Burmah as Brigade Major, 1st Brigade, to Brigadier-General Norman.

UNDER instructions from the Horse Guards, Colonel J. Norman, 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, was placed on half-pay on the 10th inst., on completion of five years in command, and directed to proceed to England.

MAJOR C. M. SMITH, No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, Western Division, has been ordered to join the N Battery, 3rd Brigade, at Mean Meer.

LIEUTENANT H. M. OWEN, 6th Dragoon Guards, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Sir M. Biddulph, K.C.B., Commanding the Rawal Pindee E Division.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. BALLY, Commanding the 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment, has been granted six months' leave to England, on medical certificate.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has issued an order that all swords in possession of Bengal Cavalry Regiments are to be tested by the Chief Civil Armourer at his annual inspection. The tests to be applied are (1) a smart blow with the edge of the sword is to be struck on a block of hard wood. (2) each sword is to be "sprung" by placing the point on the ground and pressing down upon the hilt until the length of the sword is reduced about four inches, more or less, according to the length of sword blades.

THE names of officers who have obtained certificates of qualification from a school of musketry will not in future be published in the list in the Quarterly Army List. The names of officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army so qualified will, however, appear as usual.

OFFICERS commanding corps proceeding to the camps of exercise may form regimental depôts, provided Government is not called upon to pay anything extra.

LANCE-SERGEANT C. BARRY, 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, and Private P. Burns, 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, have passed the high proficiency test in Urdu.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL C. S. PERRY, 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, has been granted fifteen months' leave to England on private affairs.

MAJOR A. BRETT has been appointed paymaster of the 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, in place of Captain Lysaght, transferred to Home Establishment.

MAJOR J. C. ROBINSON, Royal Artillery, has been transferred to the Depôt Battery Northern Division, and ordered to England to join.

MAJOR F. HOWARD, 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, has been granted fifteen months' leave to England on private affairs.

CAPTAIN J. H. ROSSETTER, Royal Artillery, Lucknow, has been transferred to the Depôt, South Irish Division, and ordered to England to join.

CAPTAIN C. BURMESTER, Royal Artillery, having exchanged into the No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, has been ordered to proceed to England at his own expense.

Two special committees for the purchase of remounts for the Bengal and Punjab cavalry have been formed, to attend the several horse-fairs in the North-West Provinces and Oudh and Punjab, and distribute their purchases by lot to the several corps :—N. W. P. and Oudh.—President—Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Clifford, 9th B. C. Members—Major C. E. Saikeld, 2nd B. C., Captain G. W. Deane, 13th Lancers, Veterinary-Surgeon C. H. Kelly. Punjab—President—Lieut.-Colonel S. D. Barrow, 10th Lancers. Members—Major R. C. Hutchinson, Guides, Captain P. R. Bairnsfather, 14th Lancers, Veterinary Surgeon R. Pringle.

THE abolition of the Kasauli Depôt has already been decided on. It is probable that, before the commencement of the ensuing financial year, several, if not all, of the convalescent depôts in Bengal will be abolished. The accommodation required for the increased British garrison in India is one of the reasons why such a step is necessary ; besides the expense of keeping up the staff and establishments for seven months in the year, when only a handful of men are stationed there. The practice of sending convalescents to Ranikhet, Chakrata, Sabathu, and other hill stations, where the head-quarters of a regiment is located, and attaching them thereto for the summer months, has answered the purpose equally as well as sending them to depôts, where an expensive staff and establishment has to be kept up.

THE VOLUNTIER PARADE.

THE first parade of the season of our citizen soldiers took place last Saturday evening, when, thanks to the success that has attended the early closing movement, there was a strong muster. The fall-in was at the usual place, the Town Hall. Six companies having been formed, the battalion, under the command of Colonel Bayley, marched to the parade-ground in front of the Gymkhana, headed by the band of the corps. Several movements were performed, including marching in echelon and marching in column of double companies. After this the companies were handed over to their respective captains for company drill, and a good deal of useful drilling was done. Notwithstanding the long rest from parades which the men had enjoyed, the different manœuvres were very creditably performed, calling forth the commendation of many of the officers present. The marching of one or two companies was perhaps not what might have been desired, but the majority of the companies did very well, especially D. Company. This gallant company, notwithstanding the great difficulties it has had to contend against, having been left without an officer—we may almost say since the death of Captain Tennent, its commander—still maintains its prestige. The tenacity with which it has clung together, and maintained its reputation for a long period without a captain or even a lieutenant, speaks very well for the men. Before dismissing the parade the Colonel said he was very glad to see so large an attendance on the field ; it was the largest first parade that he had seen, and he hoped that the men would do their utmost, and turn out in still greater numbers on future Saturdays. Colonel Bayley announced that he would give a number of prizes to be shot for on the same lines and conditions as those of last year. The officers present, besides Colonel Bayley and Captain Hodgkinson, the new Adjutant, were Captains Freeborn, Baird, and Forbes, Lieutenants Place, Lund, Bennett, Savage, Nicholson, Jeffries, and Stead. The following is the field state :—

—	Field Offr.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & file		Total.
A Co.	0	1	2	2	0	28	—	33
B ,, ...	0	1	2	2	1	15	—	21
C ,, ...	0	1	1	3	1	14	—	20
D ,, ...	0	1	2	4	1	27	—	32
E ,, ...	0	0	2	3	0	30	—	35
F ,, ...	0	1	0	4	0	26	—	31
Cadets	0	0	0	5	0	38	—	43
K ,, ...	0	0	0	5	0	69	—	74
Staff and Band ..	1	0	1	3	0	25	—	30
Army Staff	0	1	0	2	0	4	—	7
Total	1	5	8	33	3	276	—	326

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 14.—There has been a slight barometric fall in the Bay and on the east and south of the peninsula ; and a slight rise elsewhere. The pressure is much above the average, especially in North-western India. The temperature is very high, and the air dry for the season. The highest pressure is in Rajputana. North-east winds prevail in the Gangetic plains, east and north-east in the Central India plateau, and north-west in the Eastern Punjab. There are northerly winds at the head of the Bay, and north-easterly in the peninsula. There is fine weather and a clear sky everywhere, except in the south of Madras, where slight cloud exists. Rain has scarcely set in in the peninsula. The temperature has risen in the Punjab, and fallen generally elsewhere. The highest yesterday was 96° at Deesa. Rain to-day :—Negapatam, ½ inch.

ROBBERY OF MAILS.

A CORRESPONDENT, dating from Kekri, Rajputana, the 11th inst., writes :—The mail-bags carried by runners from Nusseerabad for Kekri, Deolee, Bundi, Kotah, &c., were looted yesterday night by a gang of dacoits at the 36th mile from Nusseerabad. The mails arrive at Kekri at 9 p.m., and the dacoits, watching the time, made an attack upon the postal runner from behind, beating him with a bludgeon on the head till he became insensible. Another stroke from a similar weapon severed the poor fellow's arm from the joints. The same gang of dacoits, I learn, attacked without success an ekka plying between Sarwad and Kekri. The police have a reserve mounted force to patrol upon the roads for the safety of passengers, but none was seen until after the wounded man was removed to the police station by some of the men employed by the Mofussil Company. The mail-bags have not up to this moment been traced, and we are now without our letters, &c.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE AT AMRAOTI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Nov.

the whole station was present. The room was tastefully decorated by Mr. Charles Godfrey, with the able assistance of Sergeant Tuffield. Rifles were placed across each other, and between them were suspended flags of variegated colours. Being the anniversary of the Prince of Wales's birthday, His Royal Highness's motto and plumes were placed in a conspicuous position, opposite it being the Royal arms of England. The dance commenced at 9 p. m., the volunteer and station band being in attendance. The room was overcrowded at first. There was barely dancing room for all, and many had to rest content with being mere spectators. The bride and bridegroom elect were present on the occasion, with Mr. and Mrs. Saunders and their friends. After a few dances they left, the other guests remaining to a late hour. At supper Mr. Nicholas Godfrey, in a short and felicitous speech, proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, which was drunk with full honours. Later on he proposed the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales. No efforts were wanting to make the evening's amusements as enjoyable as possible, and the company dispersed towards dawn, well pleased at the kind consideration of their host and hostess in providing so handsomely for them.

INDIA AND THE ENGLISH ELECTORS.

THE following letter has been received by the Bombay Presidency Association from Mr. Chandavarkar, the Bombay Delegate to the English Constituencies:—I was very glad to read your letter, dated the 2nd inst. and received by the mail which arrived on Wednesday. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, as usual, has telegraphed about Sir Jamsetjee's and Mr. Dossbhoy's resignation. People here do not care about individual acts and crotchets. They care, I see, more for the men that appear before them. Everything now depends on the figure we, as your delegates, cut here.

I am highly gratified to tell you that our prospects of success are increasing. As I wrote to you last Friday, our first appearance was a splendid success. I send you cuttings from all the newspapers referring to our first appearance here. I also send you a few copies of the *Liverpool Mercury* and the *Newcastle Daily Leader*, which contain special references to our speeches, and speak very highly of us. Speaking for myself, I must say I never dreamt I would be able to please English audiences so well.

Almost every night we appear at some meeting or other, and have to speak. Well, I had to speak twice this week; but it is difficult for a man to speak at length almost every night. But at both the meetings I attended this week the audience were so highly pleased that they would not let me sit. "Go on, go on" were the words used; and at yesterday's meeting, when, after speaking for about seven minutes, I told the audience it was getting late, and I would take another opportunity of telling them all about what we had to say, they said "No, go on." Yet I was not prepared to go on, and I sat. Then a man from among the audience rose and said, "Three cheers for Mr. Chandavarkar!" and the whole meeting responded. I am going to speak at Maidstone next Tuesday, at the special invitation of the Radical Association there. Though the London papers do not say much about us, in the provinces we have succeeded in drawing attention to our mission. We have received more than a dozen invitations, and the question now is, not where to go, but where not to go.

I find that it is very difficult here to act neutrally. People will not take us unless we act on party lines. We attended Mr. Blunt's meeting, and were very enthusiastically received; and it should be specially noted that though the audience was for the greater part Conservative, yet Lord Ripon's name was very loudly cheered, and great sympathy expressed for all we said. You want us to be moderate, and we have been so; but people here say, "Why don't you speak out? Why do you speak with so much reserve?"

Colonel Osborne, like Mr Hume, was one of those who were diffident of success in the case of our mission. It is a pity the latter was not present at Wednesday's meeting. Here is what Colonel Osborne writes; and he was present at the meeting, and sat; not on the platform, but among the audience:—"The meeting was a great success, and you and your fellow-delegates acquitted yourselves admirably, and greatly roused the interest and enthusiasm of the audience." The *Aberdeen Daily Press* contains a letter from its London correspondent, in which he speaks of us thus:—"The delegates who have come from India to address the British electors have made an extremely successful first appearance. They are extremely modest in their manners, and extremely anxious apparently to obtain the indulgence of an English audience for what they regard as their imperfections as English speakers. All I can say is that they could put a good many of our members of Parliament to the blush in the matter of oratory. In fact, they are not at all unpractised orators."

I see the telegrams of the *Times* from Calcutta are not at all cared for, and from everyone I have talked to on the subject I learn that the *Times* and its correspondents are regarded by the public as prejudiced and unfair critics of India. Your telegrams should not cease. Everything is gained by slow stages. I find that the English public have an amount of common-sense which is really very admirable. That at this moment, when they are wrangling about their party politics, the, should listen to us, and say they are all the more willing to hear us is something very much to the credit. and they have only to be roused and moved. The more the Anglo-Indian journals, like the *Times of India*, and the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* writes against us the better, because people here are very shrewd, and they have an impression that their countrymen in India are not what they ought to be. Mr. Maclean—of whom one does not hear much, poor fellow!—was right when he wrote to the *Times* some time ago that everybody could get justice in England except the poor Anglo-Indians. They do get justice, but not justice of the sort they want.

As I say, everything now depends on us. Not a soul here cares for the resignation of this man and the denunciations of any other against the Presidency Association. People here care for those who are before them, and if they speak well and impressively, they are roused and moved. You have already heard that Mr. Gladstone is willing to receive us when he comes to London.

P.S.—Early in November will be held a public meeting in Kensington (part of London), where we are to address, and Sir Charles Dilke is to preside. The date is not yet fixed, but it is settled that the meeting is to be held, and Sir Charles should take the chair.

CHINA AND THE BURMESE QUESTION.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Times*:—The Chinese, it may be said at the outset, are far indeed from being indifferent to the state of affairs in Burmah. Nothing passes there that is not noted by them, and they saw the French intrigues at Mandalay, which have been going on for nearly two years past, with much concern. French influence and predominance all along their southern frontier, from the delta of the Red River of Tonquin through the Shan States to the valley of the Irrawaddy, was what appeared to them imminent, and a French empire in Indo-China bordering on their own is a danger so great that they would go to any length to prevent it. In the first place, then, in keeping French influence out of Burmah, and in taking steps which will prevent any further danger from that source, we are doing precisely what the Chinese desired to have done. We are sure of their sympathy in the work so far; and if their assistance were needed, there is the best reason to believe that this also would be cheerfully rendered. But there is a difference between preventing the growth of another Power in Burmah and ourselves annexing it up to the Chinese frontier, and the question is what China thinks of the latter. Will she object to it, either now or in the future, or will she frankly accept the situation; and assuming Burmah to be annexed to our Indian Empire, will she be ready to allow trade to go on with South-Western China along our new frontiers? These are the questions which really lie at the root of the Chinese position; and the answers to them must depend on the method in which we now treat the Chinese Government. If we totally disregard China, on the ground that she has no interests in Burmah worthy of our consideration, and then annex the country, and expect to find a trade springing up across the frontier, we shall be much mistaken. We should probably experience no active opposition, but we should have touched the Chinese on a sore point, and have left behind a rankling sense of neglect which could not be easily removed. If we go to her frontiers and demand trade, it will probably be refused; but happily there is no chance of any such unpleasantness. The relations between England and China at present are such that difficulties of this kind cannot arise for lack of a candid interchange of views. If we invite the Chinese on the frontiers of Burmah to come out and trade, to extend her frontier a few miles down to Bhamo, we shall have the trade of a considerable part of South-Western China at our feet. At Kiachta, on the Chinese Siberian frontier, the greater part of the trade between China and Russia is carried on; half of the town is Russian, half Chinese, and a similar arrangement with regard to Bhamo would certainly meet with the Chinese concurrence. That town would thus be placed in the position of an open port on the east coast of China; it stands at the head of the navigation of the Irrawaddy, and manufactures can thus be sent from England with a single transshipment to the borders of Yunnan. We should thus bring South-Western China to the Irrawaddy, instead of going to vast trouble to reach it. China is by no means so dead to the value of opening this portion of her territory to trade as is generally supposed. Yunnan has vast mineral resources, which, if properly developed, would make that province as rich as the most fertile grain-bearing provinces of the valley of the Yangtse, but all this mineral wealth is lost on account of the expense of transport to the east coast. Chinese statesmen know by this time not only the value but the necessity of commerce; and the day has gone by when any statesman with a position to lose will exclaim with a celebrated critic of the unfortunate treaty of Livadia, "Why, if this treaty be carried out, you will see commerce springing up like weeds all over Kashgaria." We have, therefore, at our hands the means of offering China complete satisfaction, and of inducing her to open to our trade the El Dorado of modern travellers; she would not merely be a contented spectator of a settlement of Burmah, but to some extent a participator in it.

Mediatization is suggested as the best solution of the difficulty; but this appears to be proposed merely with a view of extricating ourselves from the responsibility of annexation, and without due consideration of the circumstances. The main value of Upper Burmah to us is that through it lie all our possible trade routes into South-Western China. These can only be worked by an arrangement with the Chinese, who will naturally look to us, and not to our puppet at Mandalay, for its faithful execution. Whether we annex or mediatize, the responsibility in this respect will lie on us. Moreover the device of mediatizing is well enough in India, where the native Princes, with the single exception of the Maharajah of Cashmere (and the mountains in the north and west of his territory practically seclude him also, are secluded from all outside influence but our own; but in Burmah we have China in the north, and France, should she ever succeed in reducing Tonquin to order up to the Shan States, in the west. If we are not prepared to answer for all the doings of the ruler of Burmah to both of these neighbours along hundreds of miles of unsettled frontier, our mediatizing is useless; if we are, then we have at once all the responsibilities of annexation, under whatever veil we may hide it from ourselves. Whoever rules in Burmah must by the nature of things have intercourse with China; and the latter prefers that if we are to be the rulers, we should be so ostensibly and definitely rather than that we should stand behind in a shadow pulling the strings of a puppet. China fears nothing from England as a neighbour; she will rather welcome us on the Irrawaddy, where we can, at any rate, maintain order and see that trade, if trade there is to be, is carried on without disturbance. But it appears that some public men dread China on our frontier. It may be asked will the danger be a whit the less (will it not rather be greater) if we have a weak prince between ourselves and her? If a Mongol invasion of Calcutta is to take place at all, it is not clear how a mediatized prince at Mandalay is to prevent it if we could not do so ourselves. And if that other invasion which is also spoken of—an invasion of Chinese labourers in the valley of the Irrawaddy—is to be dealt with it looks as if the rulers of the Straits Settlements and of Hongkong should be better able to deal with it than a Burmese prince. This latter invasion would, indeed, be a blessing. Upper Burmah at present has only about 3,000,000 of population; cultivated as the Chinese could cultivate it, it would become one of the gardens of Asia. But the main point is that either of these invasions (and one is as chimerical as the other) would be assisted instead of impeded by the device of mediatization; if any argument at all is to be drawn from them it would be *raison de plus* for annexation. Moreover, there is nothing in all Chinese history to warrant us in thinking she is an aggressive nation; she has manifested much tenacity in maintaining her rights, great obstinacy, considerable ignorance and bigotry, but never aggressiveness. Her very ungainliness must always keep her from being aggressive; her size is her weakness.

Even if a frontier conterminous with China were a danger it is one that we must face. We are at present doing all we can to get permission from China to trade with Eastern Turkestan and Tibet, through Cassmere, Bhotan, Nepaul, and Assam. All these will be points of contact with the Chinese frontier; our natural growth in Asia brings us side by side with China. Much of her old jealousy has passed away, and she is learning to understand her own interests in the furnace of experience. She is willing now to give us a helping hand in regard to settling the Burmese question and in opening a route into south-western China; she is not troubled by the 500 miles of conterminous frontier which frightened Lord Ripon. What she fears is what she already 4,000 miles of conterminous frontier with Russia, at least as dangerous a Power in Central Asia as Great Britain. The question for us now is whether we should avail ourselves of the favourable circumstances to put ourselves side by side with China, and to open the great markets of southern and southwestern China to our manufactures, or whether we shall fritter away our time and energies in bolstering up a Mandalay. Mandalay Governments of hell itself could not have surpassed what I suffered. The pain, which had first commenced in my hand, passed up to the elbow, and from thence to the shoulder, threatening to envelop my whole human aid was useless, and I believed that I must die. At length I began to reflect upon my condition. I said to myself, either I shall die or I shall not; if I do, it will only be a similar fate to that which many have undergone, and many more must suffer, and I must bear it like a man; if, on the other hand, there is any hope of my life, my only chance is in summoning my utmost resolution, defying the attack, and exerting every effort of my mind. Accordingly feeling that physical as well as mental exertion was necessary, I took my gun, shouldered it, and went out for the purpose of shooting, my arm aching the while incessantly. I remained out in the open air the whole afternoon, exerting, at every step I went, a strong mental effort against the disease. When I returned to the house I was decidedly better; I was able to eat some dinner, and drank water as usual. The next morning the aching pain had gone down to my elbow, the following it went down to the wrist, and the third day left me altogether. I mentioned the circumstance to Dr. Kinglake, and he said he certainly considered that I had had an attack of hydrophobia, which would possibly have proved fatal had I not struggled against it by a strong effort of mind."

THE FUTURE OF UPPER BURMAH.

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent writes as follows to a London paper:—

"The Indian Government has been making preparations for the despatch of a force to Burmah, which will enable Mr. Bernard, the Chief Commissioner, to settle matters. I am not sanguine, and should that document be rejected, or, as is more likely, should it remain unanswered. These troops should be sent at once, for their presence in Rangoon will facilitate the settlement of the question whether it is to end in war or the submission of King Theebaw. It is not at all impossible that the Burmese Government may suddenly adopt the tone which their Envoy in Paris took with your correspondent. There is no doubt that the Envoy Woon-Douk not only had no orders to enter into communication with any other Power than the French Republic, but that he was actually forbidden to have any dealings with the Indian Office here. Why otherwise should he have passed through Rangoon without paying a visit to the Chief Commissioner? Why should he have gone across India without taking leave of the Viceroy? Surely, for that, according to Burmese etiquette, would have been disrespectful in an official of so low a grade as the Woon-Douk, but of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who is an old Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, or of Lord Ripon in Bombay? The Woon-Douk knew, if in no other capacity, then certainly as a former Woolwich cadet, that the settlement of the question of a British Residency at Mandalay would be taken over to our Indian Administration. It is evident, therefore, apart altogether from his published conversations with a variety of people, that he had no intention of entering into negotiations with the English Government at all. Now, however, when this crisis comes on suddenly, he declares, in the hope of influencing English as well as French public opinion, that he was empowered to propose the re-establishment of a Residency in Mandalay. It is not impossible that King Theebaw may execute a similar *volte-face*, and in answer to our Ultimatum may say that he is quite willing to accept any Envoy we may send.

"It is important that an Envoy should have a strong force with him, and it must not be forgotten that we should also require another Resident at Bhamo, two hundred miles north of Mandalay, and probably also one at Bhamo. The district north of the Chind-win river, on the banks of which are the greater part of the teak forests conceded to the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation. To supply sufficient bodyguards for these officials it would be well to have on the spot the reinforcements which Lord Dufferin contemplates sending to Rangoon. Prior to 1879 our Resident in Mandalay had a force of fifty sepoys, a section of whom was detached to guard the Residency at Bhamo. This force was totally inadequate. The position of this Residency also was a standing insult to our Government. It was, moreover, utterly defenceless, and as a matter of fact, the ricketty bamboo fence was on one occasion overthrown by a Voyar mob, which had chased one of our Residents home for having killed one of the sacred pariah dogs. A proper site would therefore have to be given, and unless we have a strong force to hold in threat over King Theebaw, he will not give it. Finally, it must be decided, once for all, that our Resident shall have the right of an interview when it may be necessary, and that he shall enter the Palace and the Royal presence itself wearing his shoes and his sword. This is still less likely to be conceded except under the pressure of force.

"If, however, King Theebaw rejects our Ultimatum, or if after more or less Oriental delay, he rejects these necessary terms, then the eight thousand or ten thousand men which are to be despatched to Burmah will be fully needed not to capture Mandalay and dethrone Theebaw—that could be done with a gun boat and a single regiment—but to occupy the country and to prevent jungle risings along the frontier. This is not the frontier which Lord Ripon imagines. He is convinced that if we annex Upper Burmah we shall become next-door neighbours to China, and that the two frontiers will be contenminous for five hundred miles. This simply shows that, although he visited Rangoon, he knows nothing of the geography of the country. Between all of Upper Burmah that King Theebaw can call his own and China there lies a broad belt of hill country, inhabited by a variety of warlike, but nevercheless easily-managed, tribes. These are the Kachyens on the north—practically the same race as the Sing-Pho of the Upper Brampatra, the so-called Chinese Shans—then, further south, the Red Karens, and then south and east of them again the real Shan and Laos States. All these tribes are nominally, no doubt, tributary to King Theebaw, but they one and all refuse to pay tribute or allegiance. The Kachyens at the beginning of the year, in conjunction with a few bandit Chinamen, actually seized and held Bhamo for over a month against the Royal forces. The Shan States have been engaged in a fitful kind of a war with his Majesty ever since he succeeded to the throne. Now, we should never think of claiming the reversion of Theebaw's mythical suzerainty; but to prevent attacks from alarmed chieftains we should have to post troops along the frontier until the tribesmen could be informed that we did not intend to interfere with them as long as they remained peaceful. In this way we should not only have a "buffer" between us and China, but we should make friends with tribes such as the Shans, who are infinitely more industrious than the insouciant Burman, and who would speedily become enormous purchasers of our manufactured goods, which hitherto we have been unable to send them.

"The danger in annexing or going to war with these Shan tribes would be, not with China, as Lord Ripon fancies, but with France. The tribes nominally tributary to Burmah extend a long way eastwards, almost to the borders of Tonquin. With these more remote States we should have, in any case, nothing to do, except in the way of trade; but if once we became enrolled with those marching with Burmah, it is difficult to say what combinations of at present independent and rival chieftains might not arise. Immediate and decided action would obviate anything of the kind. Friendship with these Shan States would necessarily lead to a large Chinese immigration. The prospect alarms Lord Ripon. He is persuaded that the Chinese are dangerous subjects, and points to Singapore. He is ignorant of the fact that the Assam tea-planters would like nothing better than a constant stream of Chinese coolie labour into their hills. He does not know that Lower Burmah would welcome such arrivals, no matter in what numbers. There is no race more subsidissive than the Chinese when they are justly ruled. The disturbances in Singapore and Penang were caused, not by risings against our Government, but by quarrels between the Secret Societies of the Chinese themselves, the jealousies of rival clans. Since the Secret Societies have been muzzled, Singapore and Penang have been infinitely more peaceful and prosperous than Rangoon, with its influx of broken men and bad characters from Upper Burmah. Population is what is wanted in British Burmah and in Upper Burmah. The Burman is good-natured and easily ruled, but he is incredibly lazy. If we can succeed in obtaining a population of Chinese the Burmah revenue will once more begin to increase by leaps and bounds, and the annual surplus of a million sterling paid into the Indian Exchequer will be vastly exceeded. The Chinamen we should welcome in Burmah would be peaceable agriculturists from Yunnan, not the riff-raff from Amoy, Chin-chan, and Canton, that pour into the Straits Settlements by thousands every year, and yet are kept in perfect order; who drift up in hundreds even now to Rangoon, and yet cause us far less concern than the emissaries of the Mandalay Court."

HYDROPHOBIA CURABLE.

MR. LEWIS CARROLL sends to a home paper an extract from Dr. Tuke's book, which he hopes may furnish some comfort to people who are nervous on the subject of hydrophobia:—

"At a séance of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Paris, Dr. Barthélemy expressed his conviction that the symptoms of hydrophobia in man were mainly due to the imagination and irritability of the patient. In proof of this he adduced his own case. He had introduced his finger into the throat of a mad dog, and drew it out covered with frothy saliva; in drying it he observed that he had a slight excoriation on his finger. He lightly cauterized it, but, ten days later, he experienced a sense of constriction about the throat. He felt alarmed; the difficulty of swallowing increased until he could not drink anything, and the sight of water caused spasms. The will, however, was strongly exercised, and at last gained the day; the symptoms gradually abated, and in about a week he was well.

"An event in the life of Andrew Crosse, the electrician, illustrates, in a striking manner, the power of the will over threatened disease, the symptoms in his case being those of hydrophobia. It would seem to illustrate the force of this influence not only during the incipient stage of the inception of certain motor nerves and muscles, by forcing them into healthy exercise, but over the automatic action of the cerebrum itself, by resolutely arresting the train of ideas which have been excited. If an act of the will frequently excites such changes in the brain as to arrest an incipient paroxysm of angina pectoris or epilepsy' (Laycock), there seems no reason why it should not exert the same influence over the symptoms present in this case.

"Mr. Crosse was severely bitten by a cat, which died the same day hydrophobic. He appears to have thought little of the circumstance, and was certainly unacquainted with any reason in regard to it. Three months, however, after he had received the wound, he felt one morning great pain in his arm, accompanied by extreme thirst. He called for a glass of water. The sound of it in his hand filled his own words:—'At the instant that I was about to raise the tumbler to my lips, a strong spasm shot across my throat; immediately the terrible conviction came to my mind that I was about to fall a victim to hydrophobia, the consequence of the bite that I had received from the cat. The agony of mind I endured for one hour is indescribable; the contemplation of such a horrible death—death from hydrophobia—was almost insupportable; the torments of hell itself could not have surpassed what I suffered. The pain, which had first commenced in my hand, passed up to the elbow, and from thence to the shoulder, threatening to envelop my whole human aid was useless, and I believed that I must die. At length I began to reflect upon my condition. I said to myself, either I shall die or I shall not; if I do, it will only be a similar fate to that which many have undergone, and many more must suffer, and I must bear it like a man; if, on the other hand, there is any hope of my life, my only chance is in summoning my utmost resolution, defying the attack, and exerting every effort of my mind. Accordingly feeling that physical as well as mental exertion was necessary, I took my gun, shouldered it, and went out for the purpose of shooting, my arm aching the while incessantly. I remained out in the open air the whole afternoon, exerting, at every step I went, a strong mental effort against the disease. When I returned to the house I was decidedly better; I was able to eat some dinner, and drank water as usual. The next morning the aching pain had gone down to my elbow, the following it went down to the wrist, and the third day left me altogether. I mentioned the circumstance to Dr. Kinglake, and he said he certainly considered that I had had an attack of hydrophobia, which would possibly have proved fatal had I not struggled against it by a strong effort of mind."

THE SPARROW IN THE KITCHEN.

BEEFSTEAK-PUDDING with larks is a favourite dish at clubs and at the domestic table, although reasons of high etiquette forbid its appearance when you invite your friends to dinner. Why this should be I have never explained; perhaps it is "the look of the thing," the pale unpicturesque aspect of the crust has something to do with it. Whatever the explanation, the result is, that to the delights of toothsomeness is added a kind of guilty pleasure in the eating of a beefsteak-pudding. Let us, however, dismiss these conventions; and further, let us take to heart the fact that the sparrow is nearly as good as the lark in beefsteak-pudding. In fact the sparrow, considered as an edible bird, ranks after the lark and the ortolan as the rabbit ranks after the hare. And rabbits, too, are disgracefully neglected—just as that most excellent fish the herring—because they are plentiful and cheap.

Many things are necessary for a sparrow-pie; and the chief of these is first to catch you sparrows. The sparrow likes best the neighbourhood of rickyards; and the artfulness and dexterity with which he will bang by his feet, throw the whole weight of his little body on to an ear of wheat, and carry it off, is one of the things that are rarely observed, though they are well worth observing. Naturally he is an unpopular with the farmer as is the barrat; and the sparrow-catcher, like the rat-catcher, comes from the towns to exterminate him—being paid, like the wolf-catcher of old times, by the number of heads delivered. Sparrows are much too artful for any trap. It is almost idle to set nooses or lay claspnets for these birds. The sparrow-catcher's method nets is known as bat-fowling. For bat-fowling four sportsmen are the proper number. One of these carries a long stick, with which he beats the ivy or the sides of the rick and so starts the game. The second bears a lantern at the end of a pole; towards the light of which the birds fly when suddenly aroused from sleep. The other two hold, and rattle close against the roosting-haunt of the birds, a wide-mouthed net made like a shrimping-net but considerably larger; and into this the sparrows, dash, bewildered by the noise and dazzled by the light. Sparrow-catchers need no licence; their gear is cheap; and sparrows in good condition command a very fair price. As the sparrow-catcher is paid by the head, or rather the dozen of heads, you will never find the head of a sparrow in a town pudding.

When the sparrow reaches the London market guile commences. His head is gone already; his feet are now removed, and he does duty for the lark at many a London restaurant and hotel (indeed, in the best of these the lark makes his appearance on your plate only when the head and long claws may establish his identity). Were we willing to call things by their right names, this deception would be unnecessary. A corn-fed sparrow differs as widely from an insectivorous lark as does a Norfolk turkey from a Scotch capercailzie. Each is excellent in its way; but they no more resemble each other than does genuine red venison, the park-fed fallow-deer. Those who have merely looked at the viscera in Yarrell may distinguish in a moment between the breast-bone of the lark and that of the sparrow. Some sceptic declare that boned larks served as *alouettes en caisse* are nine times out of ten simply sparrows, the whiteness of whose flesh is concealed by highly coloured gravy.

But there are other ways of cooking a sparrow than to boil him with beefsteak under crust; and in every way he pays the trouble of the cook. Roll a piece of bacon over his breast (not too large a piece), toast him in a Dutch oven, and so serve him hot, Schoolboys know this, although they are often obliged to dispense with the bacon. Or, "another way." Curry a dozen sparrows and serve them with the proper gravy in a rampart of rice. In fact, when you have once understood how dainty a bird a well-fed sparrow is, a dozen wordy modes of presenting him at table will occur to you. Has not a book been written detailing a hundred methods of cooking the potato?

One way may be recommended as excellent. Cut enough off the end of a large potato to enable you to scoop a receptacle for your sparrow. Place him therein, as Izaak Walton said, "tenderly", with appropriate adjuncts to your taste. Lute on the head of your potato again with flour-and-water. Use your judgment as to time of serving, and his baked potato will astonish your guest. Nor need the humanitarian be aggrieved at all this good advice, nor argue about the number of lives that have to be sacrificed for a single pudding. The sparrow is not easy of extermination, as the good people of Australia have discovered. You might as well talk of over-shrimping Pegwell Bay as of overbat-fowling English rick-yards. Nor has the sparrow, like the quail, to be kept in a dungeon and stuffed with millet until he is quite uncomfortable. Scholars of the Paul Rondolet type, should they be disposed to think of Lesbia's sparrow and therefore hesitate as to a sparrow-pudding, may take comfort from the thought that the pet of Lesbia was certainly not our own *passer domesticus*, inasmuch as it used to flutter round her head, peck playfully at her finger, and twitter a welcome to her. The bird in question was probably a goldfinch, a redpole, a siskin. The Romans applied the term *passer* to all small birds indiscriminately. Anyhow there is very little of romance about a full-fed cock-sparrow captured during his winter season among the corn-ricks.

BEAU BRUMMELL.

BEAU BRUMMELL, whose curious life by the late Captain Jesse has just been republished in an edition of appropriate costliness, was nothing but a beau; and Brummell was the most perfect specimen, if he was the last of his kind. The best known of his predecessors, Beau Nash, had performed other functions besides that of being ornamental. We may not be inclined to assign a very high rank among human occupations to the calling of a master of ceremonies. Yet it has—or at least had—its utility. Nash gave the air of fashion, and therefore of prosperity, to the Assembly-room and Pump-room of Bath. The city regarded him, and not without reason, as its second founder, and paid him appropriate honours in life and death. In the species, as finally and fully developed in Brummell, the organ of utility, so to speak, has disappeared; we see the fop, and nothing else; and we see him becoming, to the shame of his generation, on the mere strength of his foppery, a power in society. The history of his success seems almost incredible as we read it; we look, but we look in vain, for personal qualities which may help us to account for it, and we are forced to attribute it to the stupendous and exceptional folly of the times in which he flourished. His birth was not distinguished, for though his father was a successful placeman, his grandfather had been a confectioner, and had let lodgings in Bond Street. He was not rich, for his fortune never amounted to more than £30,000, and was soon impaired by extravagance and play; his literary ability was not more than hundreds of his contemporaries possessed, and did not reach beyond writing indifferent *vers de société*. Still he set himself the task of conquering the social world of his day and this task he accomplished. His biographer is careful to defend him from the charge of being a dandy; and if a dandy means an extravagant dresser, he is successful in his defence. Extravagantly dressed means ill-dressed; and the age, with all its follies, was not so foolish as to elect an ill-dressed man as the dictator of its social *connexances*. Brummell, says Captain Jesse, "determined to be the best-dressed man in London;" and after getting rid of the natural weakness, which at first beset him, of changing his dress too frequently, he attained his object. This made him the intimate friend of princes, the *arbiter elegantiarum* whose mere greeting was a passport into the most exclusive society, and had, therefore a value beyond money. "You owe me five hundred pounds," said a man who sought the *entree* into the circle of fashion to the Beau, when his career was drawing to a close.—"I have paid you," said Brummell. "Paid me!" said the man, "when?"—"When?" answered Brummell. "Why, when I was standing at the window at White's and said as you passed,—'Ah, how do you, Jemmy?'" Wit, of course, is one of the conditions of social success, and Brummell had some sort of claim to it. Yet, unless even more than usual of its spirit has evaporated, his wit is barely distinguishable from impudence. This quality rose in him almost to the height of an inspiration, and produced, if nothing else, at least that sense of incongruity which is one of the necessary conditions of a positive humour. Here is a story which has the merit of being less hackneyed than most that are told about him. An ex-officer in the Army, who had had the misfortune to have his nose shot or sabred off in the Peninsula, was told that Brummell had reported of him that he had never held a commission, but was nothing more than a retired butcher. He called upon the Beau and demanded satisfaction. Brummell promptly and energetically denied that he had ever spread the disparaging rumour. But when the Captain was about to take his leave, gratified with his success, Brummell followed him to the door, and again affirmed that the report was false, giving, however, this reason,—"Now that I think of it, I never in my life dealt with a hatter without a nose." The social sumerancy so entirely won was not upset by any reform of society to common-sense. Brummell quarrelled with his Royal patron, but seemed little the worse for the exclusion from the Prince's circle, and, indeed, was thought to have come off rather the better in the quarrel which followed the old intimacy. The Beau ruined himself at the gamingtable, at which sums not less than his modest patrimony were nightly lost and won with a publicity which would entitle us to be severe upon our ancestors, if we could ignore our own Stock Exchange. Brummell had no Parliament to pay his debts, and was obliged to escape them by a hasty flight to the Continent. The story of his latter years exhibits a moral which has no need to be pointed. The friends of his prosperity were not unkind,—ungrateful would scarcely be the word, for he had done nothing which could call for gratitude. Liberal presents were sent to him; and if his skill had taught him the commonest lesson of prudence, he might have ended his days in comfort. But he had learnt little or nothing. As time went on some of his old acquaintances died and some became different or weary of incessant demands. The poor creature sank into more and more humiliating depths of poverty. The man whose wardrobe had been the admiration and envy of London, was reduced to a single pair of trousers, and looked decent only in winter, when he could cover the deficiencies of his wardrobe with a cloak. The Nemesis of foppery was upon him. The old fastidiousness gave place to a neglect which made him repulsive to his neighbours, and the man who had made a favour of his very greeting was banished to his own chamber, lest he should offend the guests of a third-rate inn. It is pleasant to find that a little ray of light cheered up the last scene of all. He was removed to the hospital of the Bon Sauveur, an institution for the treatment of the imbecile which was conducted by sisterhood of charity. There, in the room which Bourrienne had occupied before him, he spent the last eighteen months of his life. "I never was so comfortable in all my life," he said to an old acquaintance. "I have all I wish to eat, and such a large fire." And there he died, with a prayer—almost the first, we are told, which he is known to have uttered—upon his lips. One of the silliest, if not of the most noxious, phases of human folly may be said to have reached in him its most characteristic development.—*Spectator.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Olympia, 1,654 tons, Captain E R Care, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Aden (7th inst), with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Sumatra, 1,406 tons, Captain W D G Warcester, cleared on Saturday last for Singapore and Hongkong with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steam-ship Calder, 400 tons, Captain G Jourdain, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Bus-reh (30th Oct), with a general cargo, 133 cases opium, 67 horses, 23 syces, and 4 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Merton Hall, Captain Barnes, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Nicolas, Gl and Mrs and two misses Bertee Clay and child, Dr Phillips, Col and Mrs Irvin, Mr A Manilis, Col J R Maunsell, Mr H Lyle, Mrs Wheeler, infant and nurse.

DEPARTURE OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Mirzapore, 2,164 tons, Captain R Harvey, sailed on Saturday last for China, &c., with China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Colombo.—Mr H Bradbury. For Calcutta.—Mrs Overbury, Miss Grant, Mr H G Palmer, Mr C Thorne, Mr C A Dennis, Mr J Young, and three natives. For Hongkong.—Mr and Mrs Byramjee and child, Mr S O Chappar, Mr B Manockjee, Mr P Dorabjee, Mr C Jamsetjee, Mr H Burjorjee, Mr M M Mehta, Katambhai, and child, Kami Saduma Haroon Elias. For Shangai.—Mrs Moses and ayah. For Sydney.—Capt Mercer.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
14	Olympia (s)	Care	Aden, Nov. 7.
	Calder (s)	Jourdain	Basrah, Oct. 30.
	Clan Munroe (s) ..	Botteley	Liverpool, Oct. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Sumatra (s)	Warcester ..	China, &c.
	Mirzapore (s)	Harvey	China, &c.
	Merion Hall (s) ...	Barnes	Liverpool.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—Steamers Crown of Aragon, for Havre; Belgravia, Liverpool; Olympia, Hull; and Calder, Buaren.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
10	Benledi (s)	Farquhar ..	Singapore, Nov. 1.
	Canara (s)	Lewis	Singapore, Oct. 29.
	Glenochill (s)	Hay	Singapore, Nov. 3.
	Coconada (s).....	Croft.....	Rangoon, Nov. 2.
	Oithona	Ditchburn ..	London, June 22.
	Barcore	Thoms	Mauritius, Sept. 28.
	Ironside	Embey	Liverpool, July 16.
11	Maharani (s)	Burleigh	Rangoon, Nov. 4.
	Nerbudda (s)	Dowker	Rangoon, Nov. 8.
	C. Drummond (s)..	Kewley	Liverpool, Sept. 27.
	Manora (s)	Cosens	London, Sept. 30.
	Star of Bengal	Smythe	London, July 16.
	Kelvinside.....	Thirkell.....	Liverpool, June 30.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 10.—Steamer Chindwara. Ship Erato.
November 11.—Steamer Malda. Ship Marpesia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
11	Maharaja (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
12	Himalaya (s)	.....	Rangoon.
	Clan Grant (s)	.....	Colombo.
13	Patna (s).....	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
11	Tibre (s)	.....	Pondicherry.
12	Maharaja (s)	.....	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 14.

FROM LONDON.

Lalpoora s—200 bundles yellow metal sheets, 9,580 copper tiles, and 303 bundles copper sheets, Ralli Brothers; 50 cases matches, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 9 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood; 200 casks whiting, Heptoola Shaikh Adam; 8 packages earthenware, Sally Mahomed Cassum; 50 cases matches, Abdulally Shaikhadam.

Gwalior s—32 cases soap, Hajee Tyeb Hajee Aboo.

Soma s—26 cases oilmasstores, E Samcoodeen and Co; 7 cases umbrellas other sorts, Surjee Mooljee.

Mirzapore s—2 hogsheads and 1½ cask brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 104 cases brandy, Manockjee Bhicajee.

Teelin Head s—16 cases whisky &c, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Berenice s—2 cases stationery, Latham and Co; 4 cases glassware, Moossa Ayoob.

FROM VENICE.

Gwalior s—9 cases soap, Esmal Abdul Remon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—2,426 cwts wheat, Lalji Poonsey and Co; 28 cwts wheat, Nupoo Nensey; 600 cwts wheat, Vaubji Lalji; 128 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

Clan Macdonald s—12 bales cotton, Madun Bhimji.

Asia s—30 bales wool, Luckmidas Oulianji; 65 bales wool, Hurridas Coorji.

Rydal Hall s—460 cwts bones, F M Rabimbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Kerbella s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, Toussaint and Boutillier 27 cwts poppysseed and 50 cwts aniseed, A Blaschech and Co; 44 cwts rubber, Allana Munji; 180 cwts gum, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 9 bales hides, L Ludha.

FOR HULL.

Clympia s—20,005 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 3,600 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 8,994 cwts wheat,

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AND

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. **Rs. 52.**

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Yours sincerely,
W. J. TAYLOR.

LAHORE, 1st September 1881.

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S. E. CHILLINGWORTH,
Govt. Tele. Dept.

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☞ The GUIDE for November has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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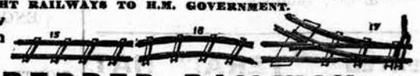

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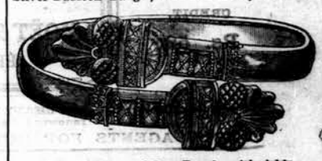

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